# New-York Tribune.

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## The Weekly Tribune.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### WAR NEWS.

#### Department of Virginia.

—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated Jan 23, says:

"The tempestuous weather since Tuesday last, and the consequent impassable state of the roads, have rendered any advance of the Army of the Potomac beyond the Rappahannock a matter of utter impossibility. The same causes so delayed the transportation of the pontoons and heavy artillery to the designated points, as to prevent a surprise of the enemy at the points designed to cross."

—We learn from Fortress Monroe that on the 22d inst., Commodore Morris captured one schooner and two sloops at the mouth of the Corrituck Creek, near the James River. The schooner's cargo was purchased in Norfolk, and the bills amounted to $5,900, and consisted of gum shellac, quinine, boots, shoes, and a general assortment.

—Frederick Letz, a German, was hung on the 23d inst., at Fort Wool, on the Rip Raps, in conformity with the decision of the Court-Martial recently held at Fortress Monroe, and the approval of the President. Letz formerly lived in Baltimore, but had been employed as teamster in the army, while on the Peninsula. He shot a negro about three months ago, in the town of Hampton, Va., with whom he had had some controversy.

—A Brigadier-General commanding a Division was recently placed under arrest by Gen. Burnside, for denouncing the policy of the Administration upon the Slavery question and expressing disloyal sentiments. This General had daily been expecting promotion to the rank of Major-General and assignment to the command of a Corps.

—A portion of the Rebel General, Hill's, Divisions are still at work throwing up intrenchments two miles south of Fredericksburg, and near the bank of the river.

—Major-Gen. Burnside resigned on Monday morning, and Ma.r-Gen. Joseph Hooker is appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Burnside issued an address to his troops, in which he speaks most affectionately of the whole army, but more especially of his old companions of the Ninth Corps. Gen. Sumner and Gen. Franklin have been relieved of their commands.

—Gen. Hooker's assumption order was issued on Tuesday. He says to his men: "Since the formation of the army he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses, with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchangeable until its destiny should be accomplished. In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and with the blessing of God we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause. To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier in this army. In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we find him. The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late commander, Major-General Burnside, the most cordial good wishes for his future."

—Gen. Hooker was at Washington on Tuesday, and had a long conference with the President and Secretary of War.

#### Department of North Carolina.

—Advices from Newbern to the 20th inst. state that the main expedition at that place had not started, but a land force sent forward toward the railroad, on the 17th, routed 1,300 Rebels at Pollocksville and took possession of the place.

—The following is among the resolutions adopted on the 15th inst., by the Carteret County (N. C.) Free-Labor Association:

*Resolved*, That Edward Stanley's attempted suppression of the freedom of the press, by menaces of summary punishment of correspondents, and by threats to arrest and imprison any and all persons whatever, who shall dare to speak or write in censure of his course, is in derogation of public liberty, and hostile to the fundamental principle of Republican government.

—A letter from Newbern states that Southern papers betray great alarm about the accumulation of Union troops on the Carolina coasts. The letter also says that 75,000 Rebel troops have been sent into North Carolina from the Rappahannock, and another large force has gone to the South-west. The Rebels are said to rely upon the assumed demoralization of our Army of the Potomac to prevent any aggressive movement.

#### Department of the Cumberland.

—Wheeler's Cavalry made a dash at a train of cars Sunday on the railroad between Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying two cars, but were frightened away before they destroyed the remainder of the train. A convalescent killed one of the Rebels. One Union Sergeant was badly wounded. Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley followed the Rebels sharply, but they had too much the start of him. He rode 52 miles within 20 hours.

—Brig.-Gen. Garfield, who whipped Humphrey Marshall in Eastern Kentucky, and who afterward distinguished himself in the command of a brigade at Shiloh, has reported to Gen. Rosecrans for duty, and will probably be assigned to the command of a division in the Army of the Cumberland.

—It is reported the enemy are being reënforced. An intercepted letter from a member of Gen. Bragg's staff indicates that the feeling against Bragg is so strong that he will be superseded. The writer admits that, notwithstanding the Rebels captured the most guns and several thousand prisoners from us, they were badly whipped. He says the slaughter of their officers was awful, and although the fighting of the Rebel army was splendid, they were beaten by superior generalship, and by the obstinacy of the Yankees. The whole number of the Rebel prisoners captured in the battle was about 3,500, with eight guns and four standards.

—A meeting of officers of about all the Indiana regiments in the Army of the Cumberland was held on the 22d, at which strong resolutions were adopted unanimously, denouncing the disloyal course of the Traitors of the Indiana Legislature; also complimenting Gov. Morton for his energy and patriotism, declaring that the Union shall be preserved unconditionally, and that the soldiers of Indiana will devote their means and their lives to Union. The resolutions were drawn by Col. Hunter of the 82d Indiana Regiment, a Democrat, who, with Col. Goodin of the 22d Indiana, and other prominent Democrats, made violent speeches denouncing treason in the Indiana Legislature and at the North. They also pledged themselves that there is not an Indiana soldier whose garments wetted the field of battle who will not indorse the resolutions, and who will not fight the enemies of the Union, North and South, to the death.

—One hundred and twenty men of Col. Hall's brigade, and 35 wagons while foraging on the 21st, were disgracefully surrendered to a small force of the enemy. The men were loafing with the train with unloaded muskets.

—Western papers anticipate an immediate attack on Rosecrans. They say that Longstreet has superseded Bragg, and that 3,000 or more of Lee's army have reënforced the Rebel force at Shelbyville. The theory is that Rosecrans must be defeated, and the South-West held at any cost. Rosecrans is said to be amply prepared, and confident of his power to resist any onset.

—Gen. Mitchell has ordered the destruction of the property of certain Rebels who have been convicted of obstructing the railroads near Nashville. He gives notice that hereafter all Rebel property within one mile of any place where railroads are destroyed will be burnt, as far as possible.

—A Nashville dispatch says that the fleet (of supply transports, we presume) which left there on Friday was attacked by the Rebels a few miles below. The gunboat drove the enemy off, and the fleet passed on safely to Clarksville.

#### Department of Missouri.

—Brig.-Gen. Ben Loan publishes in *The Missouri Democrat* a letter from Col. Penick, commanding at Independence, which states that Private Johnson was brought in dead on the 11th of January, and that he is the fifth one murdered there in a week by Rebel guerrillas. They were all wounded, and killed afterward. All of them were shot in the head, and several of them had their faces cut to pieces with boot-heels. Powder was exploded in one man's ear, and both ears were cut off close to the head. Guerrillas are threatening Union women in the county. They have also levied an assessment upon the loyal men of the county and are collecting it.

#### Department of the South.

—Gen. Hunter has arrived at Port Royal and resumed his command. He has issued a general order, promising active operations at once, and laying out the programme for a vigorous campaign. Active operations will soon take place, and events of the most cheering character may be expected. Brig.-Gen. Brannan, recently in command at Hilton Head, and a portion of his staff have returned, and will report at Washington.

#### From the Army of the Mississippi.

—Gen. Hamilton has been assigned to the command of the District of West Tennessee, comprising the territory heretofore known as the District of Memphis, Columbus, Corinth and Jackson, with headquarters at Memphis.

—The trading-boat Forest Queen was captured and burned by guerrillas at Commerce, Miss., recently. Her officers and crew were paroled and released.

—Col. R. C. Murphy, by order of Gen. Grant, dated Holly Springs, Jan. 8, is dismissed the service for cowardice and imbecility.

—The Arkansas River Expedition is doing good work. Rear-Admiral Porter telegraphs on the 20th, that he has "taken St. Charles, Duvall's Bluff and Des Arc, and the light gunboats are over 300 miles above the mouth of White River. The DeKalb, Lieut.-Commander Walke, captured at Duvall's Bluff two 8-inch guns with carriages, ammunition and 200 Enfield rifles, and three platform cars, and at Des Arc ammunition." St. Charles is a small post village of Arkansas County, Ark. Duvall's Bluff is a small post village of Prairie County, Ark. Des Arc was a thriving post village also in Prairie County, on White River, 50 miles N. E. of Little Rock. It is situated in a rich cotton and corn-growing district, and had an active trade prior to the rebellion. The river is navigable from this point to its mouth at all stages of water.

—A correspondent thus sums up the results of the victory at Arkansas Post:

"We took, in all, *seven thousand eight hundred and thirty prisoners, with all of the company and regimental officers of nine regiments; also Major-General Churchill and acting Brigadier-General Garland, of Virginia*. We captured more muskets than prisoners, a large lot being packed in boxes inside of the fort. They were a superior arm of English manufacture, similar to our Springfield rifled musket, with the Maynard primer.

"We recaptured all the ammunition recently lost off the supply steamer Blue Wing, with large quantities of pork and cornmeal, 1,500 mules, and 200 wagons, many of which had been captured from the United States.

"Our loss was estimated at 600 killed and wounded.

"The prisoners were miserably clothed—without overcoats, and but few shoes.

"It is a coincidence worthy of mention that the 16th Indiana surrendered to Gen. Churchill at Richmond, Kentucky, in August last, for gallantry at which place Jeff. Davis promoted him to a major-general; and now the 16th have had the gratification of witnessing his surrender, with his entire command, at which they cheered lustily."

#### Department of the Gulf.

—Advices from New-Orleans state that on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 8th, there was a rumor at New-Orleans that the Winona, one of our gunboats, had been sunk by the South battery at Port Hudson. It is also reported that Stonewall Jackson with 40,000 men, had re-enforced Vicksburg. There was nothing from Galveston up to noon of Jan. 8th.

—The United States steam transport Illinois sailed on Saturday afternoon with the remaining forces of the Bank's expedition. The Illinois will touch at Fortress Monroe on her way to New-Orleans.

—At Key West, it was reported that before the Hatteras was sunk off Galveston by the Spitfire (supposed to be the Alabama), Capt. Blake, of the former vessel, would not haul down the Union flag, and allowed the vessel to sink with the colors of the Republic still waving. The men on both vessels are said to have fought desperately for about half an hour, till the conflict seemed hopeless to the officers of the Hatteras.

—Lieut.-Col. Thomas McKean Buchanan, of the gunboat Calhoun, was killed on the 14th inst., at Bayou Teche, Louisiana. His boat was run aground while going up the Bayou, and an attack was made upon her by concealed Rebels. Commodore Buchanan was shot through the head. The Rebels were afterwards hunted out and some of them killed. He was a nephew of the traitor Commodore of that name, and a relative of the ex-President Buchanan.

—The Navy Department has received official information of the capture and sinking of the U. S. steamer Hatteras by the Alabama, or 290, at Galveston, Texas. The substance is contained in the following statement of L. H. Partridge, Acting Master on board the steamer at the time of the occurrence:

At about 3 p. m., Tuesday, Jan. 11, when a vessel hove in sight south-east, we were signaled from the Brooklyn to give chase.

As she came in sight she appeared to be endeavoring to escape. Just after dark we were able to discover that she was bark-rigged and set a top-gallant sail. After dark we gained on her fast and when we got up found her lying to under steam. We had been at quarters about 20 minutes. As we came up Capt. Blake hailed and asked what ship it was? The answer was, "Her British Majesty's ship Spitfire." Capt. Blake said, "I will send a boat aboard."

The boat being lowered away, I was ordered to take charge and board. Before we went one half the ship's length away from the side, the stranger opened fire. It was returned by the Hatteras, and both started ahead under a full head of steam, exchanging broadsides as fast as they could load and fire, for about twenty minutes, with big guns and then with musketry from both vessels. All the time I had been trying to board my vessel, but could not come up.

After the musketry ceased, I discovered that the Hatteras was stopped and blowing off steam, with the enemy alongside for the purpose of boarding. I heard the enemy cheering, and knew the Hatteras had been captured. I thought it no use to give myself up as a prisoner, and rowed back to the fleet under cover of darkness, in the hopes of giving information of the affair. The Brooklyn went out this morning and found the Hatteras sunk.

—News has been received at Key West that the Confederate steamer Oreto had got out of Mobile, and captured a brig of Boston, from Cuba on the 17th, off Tortugas, and sunk her.

#### Miscellaneous.

—A gentleman connected with a foreign legation at Washington has just received a letter stating that the French Government has opened a correspondence with the British Cabinet on the subject of the depredations committed by the Alabama. The writer says that Drouyn de Lhuys's opinion is that the tacit consent of England to the launching and fitting out of a privateer is in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the treaty of Paris signed in 1856, and, as such, constitutes a breach in the law of nations as acknowledged and sanctioned by the five Powers which were represented at the signature of that treaty.

It is further stated that the British Cabinet has taken under serious consideration the representations of France, and is now trying to find a way to extricate itself from all connection in the matter. It is afraid of the consequences to which England would be exposed in future by this precedent, not only on the part of America, but also from the continental Powers, who could avail themselves of these precedents to their advantage should they ever be brought to acts of hostility against the English nation.

—The Democratic majority in the Illinois Legislature have proposed a bill to take all the military power of the State from the hands of the Governor, even to the appointment of the officers of the army, and vest it in three Commissioners—a majority Democrats, of course. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the army of the State, but this bill virtually places him one side, and installs in his place a triumvirate, in whose hands he is a mere puppet—a prisoner in his own house. It is one of the most barefaced attempts at usurpation, and usurpation for three years, through the Senate under suspension of the rules, but he did not succeed, and it takes the usual course.

—From files of *The Nassau Guardian* to Jan. 17, by the steamship British Queen, we learn that the business of running the blockade appears to be prosecuted vigorously, Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., appearing to be the favorite ports. The steamer Nina, Capt. Cole, arrived on the 5th, with a cargo of cotton, from Georgetown, North Carolina, having run the blockade. On the 30th ult., the steamer Antonica, Capt. Thayer, arrived with a load of cotton to H. Adderly & Co., and reported the arrival of the steamer Leopard and bark Rosalie from Nassau, and the steamer Cornubia from Bermuda, at Charleston, having run the blockade.

—We have news from Southern papers that the steamer Huntress attempted to run the Charleston blockade on the 18th, but failed, and was burned, with 400 bales of cotton. The Union steamer Columbia went ashore at Masonboro Inlet on the 16th, and all the officers and men were compelled to surrender. A dispatch from Charleston of the 16th says that it is reported from Kinston, N. C., that "the enemy drove in our pickets yesterday eighteen miles below. The enemy are supposed to be in strong force, and on the advance. They are building bridges over Cove Creek. It is doubtless a feint to cover their movements on Wilmington or Weldon. The Unionists are 60,000 strong, and have twenty days' rations."

—A Memphis paper says that Gen. Joe Johnston commands the whole Rebel Western Department, and is marching with an immense force to Vicksburg. It is believed that Johnston can concentrate 150,000 men. The Rebels are determined to stake everything to hold Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and to keep open the communication between Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. The latest advices say that Gen. McClernand's forces and Commodore Porter's Squadron have reached Young's Point, a place only twenty miles above Vicksburg.

—The Anglo-Rebel steamer Antonica was recently captured off Mobile by the gunboat Pocahontas. She was last from Nassau, loaded with powder, and attempted to run into Mobile, but was seen, chased, and finally captured, after having been run a long distance. Her crew compelled her captain to surrender, being fearful that if struck by a shell from the Pocahontas they would all be blown up.

—Capt Lavender, of the steam transport Saxon, arrived Sunday, states that on the 17th inst., it was reported at Key West that the British pirate Alabama was off Havana, and had sent a boat ashore. As the United States steamer San Jacinto was in Key West, it is to be hoped that she promptly put out in pursuit.

—Rebel letters captured at Murfreesboro disclose a feeling of discouragement and dissatisfaction in that region. Their frequent retreats are bad, slaves are escaping, the army is not paid, the laws discriminate in favor of large slaveholders, the general confidence in some of their chief officers is shaken, and they can get no salt except from the Yankees.

—A Bermuda paper says it is reported that the commander of the British steam-frigate Galatea has received positive orders to take Admiral Wilkes when and wherever found, and convey him to Bermuda, where he is to be detained until further orders from England.

—A dispatch from San Francisco brings news of a three-days' bombardment of Acapulco by French war vessels. The fort returned the fire, but was silenced and taken, and the guns spiked. The fleet then left.

—We learn from *The Nashville Union* that five Union men from the town of Wittsburg were shot at Little Rock, a short time since, by order of Gen. Hindman. A man named Webb, 60 years of age, was hung near Glaze Bridge for being a Union man. His body hung three days before it was taken down.

—We learn from Trenton that the Peace, Armistice, or Compromise Resolutions offered in the New-Jersey Legislature by Senator Holsman have been referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, where they are likely to rest in quietness for six or seven years.

—Gov. Seymour's Message was received with much *éclat* at Richmond. It was published in *The Enquirer* under the following announcement in staring capitals: "He says the Proclamation will be Resisted!—Alliance Proposed Between the West and South!"

—In the Missouri Senate on the 21st inst., the joint resolution was passed, requesting President Lincoln to withdraw his recent order suspending Orders No. 3 and 35, when the civil authorities are obstructed in consequence of the prevailing disloyalty, and to facilitate their execution and to preserve the peace of the State, he be solicited to call the loyal portion of the enrolled militia into the United States service in place of the Federal troops withdrawn, the said enrolled militia to be put on the same footing as the State militia and receive the same pay as U. S. troops. Order No. 3 provides for assessing the property of Secessionists to indemnify Union men for losses. Order No. 35 discriminates in favor of loyal men in matters of trade.

—Gen. Burnside on Tuesday tendered to the President his resignation as an officer of the army. The President declined to receive it, saying that he had work for him. Gen. Burnside said he was ready for work, but he did not like to wear the stars and draw the pay of Major-General in idleness.

—Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts is officially authorized to raise volunteer infantry for service in forts in that State or elsewhere for three years, unless sooner discharged. He may include persons of African descent, to be organized into separate corps.

—Gen. Franklin closes his farewell address to the officers and men of the Left Grand Division by rather spitefully saying, "In severing a connection which you have made so dear, he asks that no one will believe that he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy."

—Kingston (Canada) papers complain that Lieut. John A. Haddock, of the United States Army, has captured a deserter on Canadian soil, and taken him off by force. The event took place on Wolf Island, opposite Cape Vincent.

—Mr. A. D. Boileau, proprietor of *The Philadelphia Evening Journal*, was on Tuesday arrested by order of the Government. The paper has long been a secession sympathizer.

—In the Indiana Legislature, last week, a resolution was offered ordering an investigation into the secret political societies alleged to exist in Indiana. Every Democrat in the House voted against the resolution.

... storm, for the safety of the iron-clad vessels then at sea. We are glad to learn that they are safe.

—Some of the substantial points of the victory at Arkansas Post are becoming manifest. A gunboat arrived on the 23d at Cairo, convoying 4,793 Rebel prisoners, taken at that battle.

—The two Rebel Captains of Stuart's cavalry, who were recently taken at Dumfries, while in disguise of private citizens, are to be executed as spies, the case having been fully proved against them.

—A Washington dispatch says, in reference to the alleged surrender of the gunboat Sidell, that there is no such vessel in the Navy, nor any officer by the name of Van Dorn.

—The flag of truce boat Wyoming arrived at Fortress Monroe on last week from City Point, with 704 exchanged Union prisoners, all privates.

—Money has been sent forward to pay the armies of Rosecrans and Grant, and in a very few days the Potomac Army will get their greenbacks.

—President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation has been officially issued as "General Order, No. 1." It is dated January 2, 1863.

—Court-Martial is in session at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-Yard, for the trial of certain officers of the gunboat Western World.

—A court for the trial of Gen. Chas. P. Stone has been organized, and is now sitting with closed doors.

—A Fayetteville (Arkansas) dispatch of January 28, says:

An enthusiastic Union demonstration occurred here yesterday. Over 1,000 loyal citizens of Arkansas were present. Speeches were made by Dr. Johnson, a prominent Union refugee, Col. Bishop of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry, and others.

Fifteen home-guard companies were organized, and wish to be accounted as Arkansas militia. Hundreds of citizens signed a petition to Congress to order an election of Member of Congress from this State. All citizens having arms in their possession have given them up, to be used for the defence of their homes.

Another meeting is to be held at Huntsville in a few days. The Union sentiment is daily growing stronger in this section, and Col. Harrison of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry, commanding this post, affords every facility to encourage it.

—Gen. Rosecrans is a Democrat. In a conversation which Mr. Stone of Columbus, O., had with that officer at Murfreesboro, since the battle, Gen. Rosecrans said:

"We of the North did not fully understand the enemy we had to deal with; they fight like demons, disregarding flags of truce and all laws of civilized warfare, forcing men into their army, as the many wounded and dead boys showed. Why, he said, Bragg sent in a flag of truce, and his men captured fifty prisoners immediately behind it! and being remonstrated with stiffled himself after considering upon it five days. His condemnation of the Peace Democrats was nothing. He says they will lick the boots of the Southern thieves and liars, who will turn around and kick them; they mean fight, fight, fight; and can never conquer except by fighting in earnest, expecting to lose many valuable men."

### GENERAL NEWS.

—The English steamer Ossain, which had been chartered by the French Government, arrived at Havana on the 8th inst., having left Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. The French army had commenced its march upon Puebla, and there was a report that the vanguard, under Gen. Berthier, had been completely defeated by the Mexicans. The papers of the Mexican cities now occupied by the French, mention the rumor, but contradict it. The Mexicans are said to be determined to make a desperate resistance at Puebla. The effective troops of the French to act against Puebla will be 15,000, while on the Mexican side there are 25,000 regulars and 10,000 volunteers in Puebla, and 12,000 between Puebla and Mexico.

—The Connecticut Republican State Convention have renominated the old State officers, as follows:

For Governor—William A. Buckingham of Norwich.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Roger Averill of Danbury.
For Secretary of State—J. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford.
For Treasurer—Gabriel W. Coite of Middletown.
For Controller—Leman W. Cutler of Watertown.

This ticket has already been put in nomination by the Union State Convention.

—Further particulars of the bombardment of Acapulco explain the object of the French fleet to be to procure supplies. The Mexicans refused; they could not fight the French on the Atlantic and feed them on the Pacific. The ships then commenced entering the harbor; the Mexicans opened fire from the shore batteries and a fort three miles from the fleet. The shore batteries were soon silenced, but the fort maintained itself. After destroying twelve houses, and damaging fifty, the fleet put to sea without supplies, the Mexicans continuing their fire from the fort.

—The ship Mortimer Livingston, ashore at Carson's Inlet, has a cargo of wine, &c., and 123 passengers. The captain, crew, and passengers have all been landed on the beach, with the exception of one man and a little girl, who were drowned by the upsetting of the last boat. The lower hold of the ship is full of water, but she lies easy. Wreckers are employed in sending down sails and spars to ease her.

—As a comment on the eternal grumbling of the New-York City Democracy that the Legislature is constantly meddling with city affairs, we note that of the bills noticed on Tuesday in the Assembly eight were to "regulate" affairs in the City of New-York, and all proposed by city Democratic members.

—Thurlow Weed has sold his share of *The Albany Evening Journal* to the other partners, and retires from the paper. He was the founder of the paper, and has been its responsible editor for 33 years. Counting previous engagements, he has been nearly half a century in newspaper editorial life.

—The civil war is at an end in New-Grenada for the present, the Conservative leader, Canal, having submitted to the Liberals, under Mosquera, a convention favorable to both parties being signed. The only result of this war has been bloodshed, distress and misery and the country is worse off now than at its initiation.

—The steamship Ariel sailed from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., at 2½ p. m., under convoy of the gunboat Connecticut, and arrived off Sandy Hook at 9 a. m. on 25th inst. She experienced very heavy weather and brought $393,799 in specie.

—On the 23d inst., at Pittsburgh, Pa., a charge of seduction was heard before a magistrate, and the report says that all parties appeared to be satisfied. As the man accused was leaving the office, the girl deliberately shot him, watched him until he was dead, and then gave herself up to the officers.

—The Legislature of West Virginia on Saturday last elected Judge Lemuel J. Bowden of Williamsburg (Eastern Virginia) Senator, to succeed Mr. Willey, whose term expires the coming 4th of March.

—It is noted as a fact of rare occurrence that the Post-Office Department does not this year ask any appropriation for deficiencies. The balances for 1862 will square up for 1863. For 1863-'64 the appropriation is $12,000,000.

—The New-York Court of Appeals has decided that the General Government's exemption of United States securities from taxation by State authorities is legal, but no stocks issued previous to the Congressional exemption act can be so relieved.

—An explosion took place in the percussion cap factory of E. Roberts & Co., in Seventy-first street, on Tuesday afternoon, whereby Moses Vanderbeck lost his life.

—Three thousand miners have gone from Oregon to Boise River, half way between Dalles and Salt Lake, where it is believed gold prospects are more favorable than on Salmon River.

—Commissioner Boutwell has decided that newspaper publishers are liable to license as dealers, whether wholesale or retail is a question for the Assessor to determine.

—The telegraph poles are all set from the northern border of California to Vancouver, Washington Territory, and the wires will be placed on the poles in less than three months.

—We learn from Mazatlan, by way of San Francisco, that W. L. Baker, American Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, was murdered by the Apache Indians about the 20th ult., while visiting some silver mines.

—The Legislature of Washington Territory has enacted that legal-tender notes shall be received at par, under penalty of fine and imprisonment in case of refusal.

—Odd Fellows Hall and other buildings, in Binghamton, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Loss $20,000.

—Andrew H. Mickle, Mayor of this city in 1847, died on Sunday. He was a Democrat in politics, but was never prominent as a politician.

—The Calendar of the New-York Court of Appeals for 1863, just printed, contains 1,053 causes.

—The Hon. Ben. Wade was on the 22d reëlected Senator from Ohio by a majority of 21 votes.

—J. R. Doolittle was reëlected to the U. S. Senate by the Wisconsin Legislature on the 22d inst.

—Maj.-Gen. Burnside is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

—No United States Senator had been elected by the California Legislature at last advices.

### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

#### The Speakership.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Albany, Jan. 23, 1863.

The crowd in the gallery and about the doors is as great as ever this morning, and the House has embarked once more in the business which was so rudely interrupted last week, and again we heard the names of the candidates for the Speaker in response to the tedious and repeated calling of the roll by the clerk. The first vote demonstrated that the firm phalanx which had stood so firmly by Mr. Sherwood through more than eighty ballots, had been broken. None of them voted for the Democratic nominee but two, Brown and Breed, voted for Mr. Depew. It would thus appear that the nomination of Mr. Trimmer had not thus far benefited the Democratic party.

Albany, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

We have just had another very stormy day in the Assembly. The excitement at times rose to a pitch fully equal to that which it reached a week ago, but it was less continuous than on the memorable Saturday.

At the opening of the session the inevitable Fields rose to a question of privilege, and read from an article in *The Evening Post*, charging him with being "the leader of bullies." This charge he repudiated with great warmth. He declared himself the firm friend of order, and spoke with so much apparent seriousness of the importance of maintaining it and of observing the rules of the House, that one would have been excusable at the moment for believing him in earnest. This was all very well, but Mr. Fields' preaching is one thing, his practice, as the sequel will show, is quite another. After this explanation the House proceeded immediately to a vote, or "ballot" as it is termed here, although the voting is all *viva voce*. There were sixty votes for each of the principal candidates, Trimmer and Callicott, and one—Mr. Breed—for Depew. Another vote was immediately called for, and when the name of Mr. Breed was reached he voted for Callicott. Supposing the other votes to stand as before, this would elect Callicott by one majority, and the vote caused a decided sensation in the House. Leading Democrats left their seats and counseled together in groups, and when the name of Fields was called that gentleman rose and stated that he wished to be excused from voting, and proposed "briefly" to state his reasons. A universal shudder ran through the House at this announcement, and the members generally resigned themselves to their fate. There were some, however, who were determined that the rules of the House should not again be set at defiance, and Mr. Sherwood and others made the point of order that the gentleman—Mr. Fields—could not, under the rule, give his explanation until after the members had all voted. Mr. Fields then showed exactly how much he really cared for the rules of order, which he had just been so highly commending. He said he "would not be called to order." he "would not desist." "You may attempt," he shouted, "to enforce your rules of order, but I tell you that your Clerk is here by sufferance—" Here the densely crowded galleries again began to take part in the proceedings, and sent up a shout, so long, so loud, and so fierce, that the rest of the sentence was drowned. Mr. Fields continued brandishing his arms toward the Clerk in a menacing manner, and speaking at the top of his voice; but even his stentorian lungs could not make themselves audible above the uproar. The clamor having slightly subsided, Mr. Moulton, a Democrat from Montgomery County, moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, inform him of the condition of the House, and demand protection. The Clerk put the question amid great confusion; many, probably a majority, voted "Yea." When the negative was put, at least a thousand voices from the galleries and lobbies sent up a thundering "No." The Clerk not deeming himself obliged to count these volunteers, decided the motion carried, and Mr. Davis and two other members were appointed the Committee. They went to the Executive Chamber, and soon returned with the report that the Governor had taken the matter under consideration, and would supply all necessary force. This report seemed to have an immediate effect upon the mob. Somebody in the gallery called for "three cheers for Horatio Seymour," and they were given with some spirit, though many of his adherents seemed to feel a good deal hurt that he could think of interfering with their amiable pastime, and the galleries were thereafter, except on one or two occasions, quiet. Mr. Fields, however, continued his "brief explanation." With all the audacity, but none of the genius of Danton, he denounced the Republicans as the party who had caused all these riotous demonstrations, he said they had brought bullies here from the interior of the State to overawe the members, and were fomenting riots in the House to cast odium on the Democratic party! There was not a man within the sound of his voice, there is hardly a man in the City of Albany, except possibly Senator Pruyn, and the editor of *The Evening Journal*, who does not know the history of these disturbances and understand what unequalled effrontery it requires to charge them upon the Republicans. So he went on for a couple of hours, disregarding all calls to order, and repeating the stale abuse of Mr. Callicott, which constituted the staple of his last week's speech.

The Clerk having left the Chamber for a moment, Mr. Murphy of Erie called the attention of the House to the fact, and proposed that Saxton Smith be appointed temporary Speaker; he put the question and decided it carried. Mr. Smith not being present, he next nominated Judge Dean, who proving to be also absent, somebody nominated Murphy himself. He put the question, and about one thousand of his countrymen in the galleries voted "aye," in the heartiest manner; the "noes," though numerous, sounded feebly in comparison, and, deciding the motion carried, he sprang into the Speaker's chair. This was the signal for another scene of furious excitement. The Union men had been warned that a trick of this kind would be attempted, and that some of the Democrats designed to place one of their own party in the Chair, move an adjournment till after the time for the Senatorial election, declare it carried, and leave the House without a quorum. Mr. Murphy was, perhaps, the last man whom any Union man, or any sensible Democrat, would have desired to see presiding over the House, and a score of members sprang excitedly toward the Speaker's desk to prevent this *coup d'état*. Some Democrats, also, rushed to the spot, but to their credit be it said, the majority seemed disgusted with the trick, and showed no disposition to intervene. Murphy commanded order, Davis, Post, Aldrich, and others surrounded him and commanded him to vacate the chair. Murphy looked to Fields to champion his right, but that orator seemed stupified, and for once stood dumb. The Clerk returned, and Murphy, after a little reluctant delay, vacated his seat, incited thereto, it is understood, by a friendly admonition from the Executive Chamber. The coolest men in the House, as they surveyed this episode, thought that the threatened crisis was actually upon us, and it is wonderful that the matter ended without a general melée. Then Murphy, on a "question of privilege" of course, made a long, rambling speech by way of explaining his conduct in taking the chair. Fields having recovered his wind, started on the track again, and thus the time was consumed up to 5 o'clock.

Symptoms now began to manifest themselves that the Democrats were getting weary of this protracted fillibustering, and were preparing to resign themselves to their inevitable fate. Judge Dean made a temperate speech in the interest of good order, and proposed a resolution looking to a compromise by the election of a Speaker from one side and a Clerk from the other; but the resolution was so worded as to exclude Callicott entirely. He was well answered by Mr. Bemis who protested in a neat little speech that the Union men would not be forced into the position of proscribing Mr. Callicott as the "black sheep" of the Democratic party, and that gentleman having been re-elected by a large majority from a Democratic constituency, the record was closed, and it ill became members of that party to assail him for legislative misfeasance dating years ago. Mr. Bemis remarked, in the course of his speech, that for a week past while we had heard continually of treason to party; the other side had said not a word upon the far graver offense of treason to our country. This closed the controversy, and the Democratic members, after full discussion and personal pledges from all their prominent men, voted unanimously in favor of a written resolution that the vote for Speaker should be taken on Monday morning without debate, interruption, or explanation of any kind.

On Monday, after a little fillibustering on the part of Fields, in violation of the solemn agreement of Saturday, a vote was finally taken for Speaker, which resulted in the choice of Mr. Callicott, who received 61 votes to 59 for Mr. Trimmer of Monroe. Mr. Callicot having been duly conducted to the chair, in a few well-chosen words thanked the Assembly for the honor conferred, promised to perform the duties of presiding officer with judicial fairness, and said he should strive to make his action the best refutation of the calumnies of his enemies. The Assembly then reëlected Mr. Cushman as Clerk, and Mr. Gano as Sergeant-at-Arms. Hardly had the new Speaker taken his seat when Mr. Fields presented a resolution for a Committee of Inquiry into the charges of corrupt practice on his part, which have been so often alluded to during the progress of this embittered contest. Mr. Leslie, an impulsive Democratic member from Brooklyn, rose, and in an impassioned manner denounced the whole proceeding. Finally, on the motion of Mr. Fields himself, the resolutions were postponed till Thursday of next week. It is likely that we have heard the last of this ebullition of spleen, and that when the matter comes up again it will be indefinitely postponed.

Both houses on Wednesday adopted the resolution to go into a nomination for United States Senator on Tuesday next. In the Assembly a feeble attempt at delay was made, but the Republicans were firm, and the resolution passed by 62 to 58; all the yeas Republicans except the Speaker, and all the nays Democrats.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, 1863.

## OUR COUNTRY—ITS TRIALS—ITS RULERS.

That our Republic will ultimately emerge, purified and triumphant, from the fiery ordeal through which it is passing, we have an abiding trust in God. Working out His gracious ends by second causes—as is the way of Omnipotence—He will yet raise up the men who are to deliver this people, if they are not already on the theater of action. We had hoped that some such men were now among us; but, seeing the blindness that afflicts our public councils, we do not know that those are not right who gloomily predict that our deliverance will only be attained after long suffering and tribulations greater than any we have yet known. This need not be; but we fear that it *will* be, if an entire change does not take place in the mode of dealing, by men in authority, with our national affairs.

No one even slightly familiar with public life at Washington can have failed to remark the want of cordiality, of intimate, unselfish coöperation, of earnest, familiar association and consultation for the general weal, by which the whole Government, Legislative and Executive, is distinguished.

We speak of our own friends—friends of the Administration—for it is with them that the responsibility rests of losing or saving the country. No men truer or sounder in sentiment and attachment to their country can be found than the far greater number of the Republicans, and of those Democrats who sympathize with them, who constitute the Government, from the President downward. Individually, too, some of them possess a high order of ability. But the isolation in which they act is painful, of ill omen, and is, we believe, the cause of the greater part of the mistakes, disasters and imbecility chargeable upon and that so damaged the Administration and its friends at the Fall Elections just passed. We are speaking for our country's good; and it is best that we should speak freely.

The President, with a heart that knows no emotion but solicitude for the safety and honor of his country, and who labors day and night in that great cause with an industry and zeal as unflagging as ever marked a patriot, is yet open to this charge of segregating himself from those with whom he ought closely to affiliate, even from his Constitutional advisers, the members of his Cabinet, and of acting, or declining to act, as his own opinion may lead him, in disregard of their counsel, until the impression has become almost universal in the popular mind, or at least in that portion of it which possesses ordinary means of information, *that he has no Cabinet*, in the true sense of that term. It may be that the peculiar constitution of his Cabinet has led the President thus to ignore, if not to contemn, its advice. It has men of eminent ability in its body; but it appears to have been originally organized upon a principle fatal to its usefulness. Composed in good part of men who were unsuccessful candidates before the Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, that circumstance could not fail to exercise an untoward influence; and when to this was added the notorious fact that, within the knowledge of the President, personal jealousies disturbed the official relations of certain members of this advisory body, it cannot be matter of surprise that his disposition to disregard advice was, in all matters requiring Cabinet counsel, indulged with a frequency that soon rendered the practice habitual. This has been a serious evil. The President may have mistaken this disposition or habit for independence, decision, or force of character, and even genius. But it has been, on the contrary, a great fault; one, we believe, more fruitful of misfortune than any other weakness, individual or collective, to be found among the members of the Government; and it is especially noticeable, as distinguishing this peculiarity from the boldness or willfulness that, properly or improperly, has been termed "Jacksonian," that the self-will of the President has been mainly exercised, not in the daring execution of bold and vigorous schemes or measures, but in undoing, restraining, and persistently holding back from the execution of what was bold and decisive.

There is nothing in the whole aspect of our public affairs so discouraging as this unusual condition of things at the head of the Government. The People, while it continues, are deprived of what they have a right to expect, the exercise of the combined wisdom of a number of eminent men in the extraordinary and trying emergencies to which the stupendous Rebellion that is now upon us gives rise. The energies, too, of any spirited member of the Cabinet must be chilled by a sense of the official humiliation which this treatment (with however much of personal kindness it may be accompanied) cannot fail to inspire; and it may lead, also, some men of inferior nature (if there should be such in the Cabinet), intent upon carrying a particular policy, to resort to intrigue and unworthy practices upon the mind of the Chief Magistrate to accomplish their purposes. In every aspect in which this attempt to carry on the Executive department of the Government upon Presidential responsibility alone can be viewed, it must be regarded as fraught with innumerable mischiefs. A man of rare and transcendent genius—a Napoleon I.—might succeed for a time upon this autocratic principle; but, with men of lesser power, it must inevitably and continually involve them in mortifying failures.

In 1849, not long after Zachary Taylor became President, upon an occasion requiring some prompt action, he took the responsibility, and acted without consulting his Cabinet. It was a step of some political importance. Immediately upon assembling his Cabinet, they said to him, in a body: "Mr. President, this is not right. We are supposed by the People to be consulted by you, and to concur with you in all important measures. As we share with you the responsibility attending them, we ought to have a voice with you in their adoption or rejection. Our places are always at your disposal; but, while we are here, this slight ought not to be repeated." "Gentlemen," replied the frank old General, "I regret very much what has passed. I was hurried, and acted without due reflection; but it shall not occur again." Immediately the most cordial understanding was reëstablished between the General and his advisers. This incident illustrates the true principle that should govern the relations of the President and his Cabinet. No one believes that it is now exemplified at Washington.

In the Senate and in the House of Representatives there is the same want of unity, the same lack of fraternal intimacy and daily consultation. Almost every Senator and Member has some special idea or measure that absorbs him. Except upon the floor of their respective Chambers or Committee-rooms, while discussing a particular subject, they rarely confer or take counsel together for the general safety; and they rarely know each other with any thoroughness. As a general rule, the Senators know little of each other, and still less of the Representatives; and of the Representatives nothing more satisfactory can be said. And with too many members of both Houses (it is no injustice to say) the President and Cabinet have but little of that frank and truthful interchange of thought which the time requires—nothing beyond the commonplaces of an interview on some local matter, or on behalf of some personal interest of a constituent. We are speaking of the friends of the country and the Union; and this is not as it should be. It is not what our bleeding, almost dying, country calls for. It is not what the brave soldiers in the wintry field, unsheltered and enduring unnumbered sufferings for that country's sake, have a right to demand. It is not what the heart-stricken but heroic mothers, who have given up the young, the noble, and the brave that were so dear to them, and who now watch by the hearthstone that is made desolate, require. They look for united councils. They hope to see our rulers, in a time like this, when treason is surging wildly around us, comprehend the danger, and confer like brethren—President, Senators, and Representatives together—for the common safety. They hope to see a Cabinet composed wholly of statesmen in whom the People may and will confide, and in whose joint wisdom the President himself will repose that confidence which is indispensable to success. Recent indications favor the conclusion that these expectations will not be disappointed. Republican Senators and Representatives are becoming more alive to the necessities of the situation and the importance of a closer, more harmonious, more vigorous, and more sympathetic action. The reunion of last Saturday evening at Washington, and the caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives now holding its adjourned sessions, are movements full of promise. The 4th of March approaches; may our Senators and Representatives leave no part of their high duty unperformed! If they do—let the nation prepare for the night that cometh, when no man can work!

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Major-Gen. Burnside is relieved at his own request, and "Fighting Joe Hooker" commands the Army of the Potomac. The change will hardly excite surprise. Burnside assumed the chief command reluctantly; and it is understood that he tendered his resignation three times before it was accepted. Ever since the battle of Antietam, Hooker has been looked upon as the inevitable General.

During his eleven weeks at the head of the army, Gen. Burnside has labored under peculiar difficulties. His self-distrust at the outset did no discredit to his ability. It was only the expression of a frank, ingenuous soldier. He knew that few men, among the world's great names, had proved equal to such a position. "There never were but three Generals," said Napoleon, "who could command a hundred thousand men, and I am one of them." But some of Burnside's factious subordinates turned his own modesty against him. They said, publicly and repeatedly: "He declares himself incompetent; and surely he ought to know the measure of his own capacity." Such language was communicated through the ranks, destroying confidence and breeding disaffection.

Whatever demoralization now exists in the Army of the Potomac springs from two causes. The most of it is traceable to that disastrous leadership which prevented success for twelve months before Burnside took the helm, culminating in McClellan's failure to improve the golden hour and make Antietam a crowning, overwhelming victory. It is not in human nature that regiments which have fought so frequently and so splendidly—which have again and again faced the foe till thirty, forty, even fifty per cent of those going into battle have fallen—whose shattered ranks contain to-day but one or two hundred of the thousand men who swelled them a year ago—should remain confident and hopeful without a single emphatic and improved victory to write upon their colors. Burnside's address to them before his late movement, which the elements defeated, is a melancholy commentary upon their history. He recalled no success of theirs to inspirit them; but could only cite the ripe victories of their fellow-soldiers in Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina.

All the disaffection, beyond this, originated with officers. It has been spreading down, from various headquarters, through the ranks; not up, from the men to their leaders. A majority of those who opposed McClellan's removal have done their duty, proving that they held their country dearer than any leader. Others of his special, violent champions have taken the opposite course. They now say: "We always predicted that McClellan's removal would ruin the army; see the evil it has caused." The truth is, while McClellan was in command, those who doubted and those who utterly disbelieved in his capacity, gave him, not merely nominal obedience, but prompt, unreserved coöperation. Since his retirement, some of his partisans have generated and intensified the very disaffection they talk of, by persistently denouncing and belittling his successor, and opposing the policy of the Government itself. They will doubtless attempt the same course with Hooker; but he is hardly the man to tolerate the least insubordination, or officers not earnestly, vitally loyal. There is but one remedy for the evil: to partially reorganize the army and cashier a few leading offenders. The fate of Fitz-John Porter has already produced a perceptibly healthy effect upon those malignants.

Gen. Sumner, who ranks Gen. Hooker, has been relieved, in deference to his own wishes. It is reported that he has asked to be assigned to a command in some other department. He has given to both McClellan and Burnside the zealous, hearty support worthy one who has served so long and so faithfully.

Gen. Burnside will receive the grateful appreciation of the country for his earnestness, purity, and unselfish patriotism. Gen. Hooker has risen, step by step, to the chief command. In all former positions he has acquitted himself not only with credit, but with distinction. His new position is one requiring the highest ability, but his antecedents justify the nation in regarding his accession to it with satisfaction and confidence.

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## THE NORTHERN ALLIES OF SOUTHERN TREASON.

"If I wanted to shoot," was remarked to a young man who came into a country store lately equipped with shot-gun, powder-horn, &c., for a hunting tramp, "I would go down to Virginia." "O," he replied disdainfully, "if I were to shoot anybody it would not be white men but niggers." The circumstance that said suppositious victims were loyal or traitorous, fighting to destroy the country or doing their utmost to defend and save it, was to him of no moment—he was for shooting "niggers" any how. Who needs to be told that he was a devoted Seymourite?

When the bombardment of Sumter electrified the Nation, a number of the colored young men of our city quietly provided themselves with arms, hired a drill-room, and began to prepare themselves for any emergency. At once, the Democratic rowdyism of our "back slums" waxed boisterously indignant at the "impudence" of the "niggers," in presuming to organize and drill with their own arms and at their own cost, and the Police were obliged to interpose and break up the drilling, lest they should be anticipated therein by a shameful and bloody riot.

A few months ago, a hundred or two of colored persons, mainly women and children, who were employed in a tobacco factory in Brooklyn, were set upon by a Democratic mob and fearfully abused and maimed, barely escaping a horrible death by fire through the tardy interposition of the Police. The only charge against these poor victims was "impudence;" but the rioters exacted as the price of their stopping short of murder a pledge from the owner of the factory that *he would employ no colored persons thereafter*. The scoundrels who extorted this pledge are constantly befouling the atmosphere of their favorite groggeries by assertions that "niggers won't work—prefer to steal for a living," &c., &c., when in fact they are shut out of nearly every employment.

A black cooper recently told us that he went the rounds of the city seeking work, and was repeatedly answered by employers, "Yes, we want help, and would gladly hire you; but if we did our White hands would stop work and create a riot, so we must refuse you employment."

Four millions of enslaved Blacks have kept the Rebellion alive these two years by their coerced and unpaid labor, though nine-tenths of them would gladly escape from its service if they could. President Lincoln has spoken the word which calls them from the service of Treason to that of the Union. Many of them are joyfully heeding the summons. But Sham Democracy is everywhere doing its utmost to repel them, disgust them, and drive them back into the service of the Rebellion. To this end, it is making laws in Indiana and Illinois to enslave these poor fugitives from the devil's service, punish all who employ or shelter them, and thus act as police and bloodhounds for the slaveholding traitors. New-Jersey is preparing to follow in the same track; and every State, district or neighborhood which is under Democratic rule or influence treats these poor fugitives from the service of Treason far more harshly than it does deserters from our Union armies.

Wherever Democratic regiments are stationed in slave districts, there every effort is made to stimulate abuse of the poor, despised "contrabands." They are hated, slandered, maltreated, as though they had evinced signal depravity in escaping from Slavery and Treason to enter the service of Liberty and Union. Are they welcomed and employed by our commanders? Then it is charged that "niggers are treated better than white men?" Are they neglected and left to shiver in rags and famish? Then it is "See those lazy niggers! they are dying like rotten sheep. Is it plain that they can't take care of themselves and had better been left in Slavery?" And if they are uniformed and drilled to fight for the Union, every low, vulgar prejudice is invoked to make the White soldiers disaffected and mutinous, on the assumption that this is "a war for the nigger." In short, the fugitive from Slavery can do nothing, and be treated nohow, that is not seized on by the Sham Democratic press and politicians, in our camps as well as elsewhere, to demoralize the army and damage the cause of the Union.

*The Hartford Times* recently proclaimed and chuckled over a report that some of our soldiers, on the Rappahannock recently traded off three negroes for three sheep with the Rebel pickets in their front. The fact that this passing persons through our lines to the enemy without authority from headquarters was a flagrant violation of the Articles of War as well as an express act of Congress, and might have been the means of conveying vitally important information to the Rebel commander, does not in the least impair the flavor of the joke to the traitorous sheet that uttered it.

Letters from the various Union armies are constantly appearing in the Sham Democratic journals purporting to be written by privates, and composed in about equal parts of complaint that "niggers" are petted and favored, and aspirations for a speedy peace. The 109th Illinois, whereof the Lieut.-Colonel and a large portion of the subordinate officers and soldiers have gone over to the Rebels or accepted bogus paroles of them in order to evade further service, began its career of hunting negroes in Illinois, and ends it in the more open service of Jeff. Davis. The disgraceful surrenders of posts, camps, and steamboats, that have so greatly damaged the Union cause in what is now Gen. Rosecrans's department, were doubtless mainly prompted by a like disloyal spirit.

This Nation will yet be saved if it ought to be: if it has renounced its faith in the cardinal doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, it ought *not* to be. It will be saved if it heartily accepts and welcomes to its service all its loyal children: it will be lost if it shall be so blind or so base as to drive Four Millions of People, who want to aid it in its agony, back into the abhorred service of Slaveholding Treason. Should it repulse their offers of humble but devoted loyalty, "Died as the fool dieth" will be legibly and impressively inscribed over its already yawning tomb.

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## NATIONAL STRAITS.

Liberty has its money price. Vigilance, even though it be eternal, must be paid for. The proposition may be sneered at as degrading, because the poetry and rhetoric of our horn-books have taught us that liberty was the reward of patriotism. But poets, while careful of the harmony of their couplets, have been proverbially careless of the jingle of their dollars. Our Revolution had its money price in the onerous taxation it imposed on some, in the destruction of property to others wherever an army of either friend or foe could penetrate, while even these losses were duplicated on the same sufferers by the yet more ruinous collapse of a vast paper currency. Whatever portion of the whole national debt was subsequently funded, represented a mere fraction of the great money price the nation paid for its independence. Whatever blessings were to be secured to us by that independence, were at that time so imperfectly understood, that half the population was composed of Tories, who blindly and malignantly opposed its acquisition. Their hostility delayed it for years. Yet no money price was considered too great by the statesmen who conducted the struggle, no perils too hazardous by the iron-hearted men who led their armies to victory. But we of later generations have enjoyed for eighty years the liberty thus achieved, and can thus appreciate its value. Its continuance is infinitely more important to us than was its acquisition to our fathers. With them the value was indefinite, by us it has been weighed and ascertained. As there was a money price connected with its acquisition, so there is another as the condition of its preservation. We must be infinitely baser than our fathers should we be unwilling to pay it. Are we rich enough to do so?

The war which England waged against Napoleon, when stripped of all political mercial independence. Napoleon stigmatized England as a nation of shopkeepers, and he strove by every form of arbitrary decree to ruin her financially. Her commerce and manufactures were to be destroyed—all the world was forbidden to trade with her under peril of capture and confiscation. Considering her a purely commercial nation, he aimed to crush her by the ruin of her principal interest. That ruined, her people were to compel the Ministry to make a humiliating peace. His tactics were identical with those of our own domestic traitors. At the beginning of the war in the Peninsula, British exports amounted to £57,000,000, but Napoleon's system of commercial terror reduced them in three years to £23,000,000. England was overwhelmed with every form of suffering—clamor of the people against the war, starvation of thousands, and the terror of impending invasion. War taxes amounting to $500,000,000 per annum were laid, and a tax of 10 per cent on incomes. Pauperism, violence and pillage became frightfully prevalent. The war debt increased at a fearful rate. Government stock gradually sank to 65, and finally to 53, and even this in the depreciated paper of the time. The Bank of England had suspended, and coin was seized upon as at present, as an object of speculation. Parliament prohibited the buying and selling of it by ruinous penalties. Such as the Government needed for the army chest was purchased at a premium of 30 per cent. The army could be paid in gold only. Ours is glad enough to be paid in paper; and the coin needed by the Treasury, even for the payment of long standing loans, is obtained without premium at 4 per cent per annum.

At the period referred to, England had a population barely half that of the loyal States, and went into the war with an enormous debt upon her. The prospect of incurring a new one of untold amount, terrified and depressed all classes. As the war progressed, the army suffered repeated and stunning defeats. Every commander but Sir Arthur Wellesley was removed. The House of Commons rang with bitter tirades of a faction, who clamored against the Ministry on every occasion, denouncing the war and demanding peace. With them, even in perhaps the darkest period of English history, office was everything, the safety of the country nothing. But the Ministry persisted, and the nation paid the money price of its independence. When the war closed, the national debt was found to be a thousand million sterling. Had such an accretion been deemed possible when the war began, every heart would have sunk under the conviction that it was impossible to be endured. But the debt is vastly larger now, and England flourishes as greenly as ever.

The South has practically revived the shop-keeping sneer of Napoleon against England—a nation of spinners who would perish without cotton, or acknowledge rebellion to get it. But instead of doing either, England is this time paying the money price of manufacturing independence. The South, as truculent as arrogant, assumed that England would be unable or unwilling to undergo the pecuniary losses she is now enduring for want of cotton. The North, a race of wooden nutmeg peddlers, was to be conveniently ruined by the same easy process. England fought for more commercial independence, and with feebler resources than ours, encountered every possible difficulty only to overcome it, and suffered every calamity but invasion. In the end she triumphed. The North fights for a principle, in which a grander stake is involved than even that for which our fathers battled—the freedom of a people already free, and the emancipation of another people in bondage.

The money price for both these liberties we must pay, but we are able to foot the bill. Compared with England's pecuniary condition forty-seven years ago, we are immeasurably better off. Our resources are boundless, and our surplus even is not yet exhausted. When only $9,000,000 of the Continental currency had been issued, the depreciation was very great. Now, it required nearly twenty times as much to create a sensible impression on the markets. One of the sturdiest enemies of the North, *The London Economist*, declares that "if the North can command unlimited pecuniary resources, if it have within its own boundaries a money market sufficient for itself, the ultimate end is certain. Ten such disasters as that of Manassas Junction would not perceptibly counterweigh the infinite advantage of perfect credit over no credit." The evidence of this great fact is perceptible around us. But we need patient endurance as an element of success. In most wars, one of the combatants is sorely beaten at the outset. The British army was humbled and demoralized for nearly two years in the Peninsula, and in the Indian mutiny it was fairly overwhelmed. Washington's first battles were defeats. But how brilliantly for the early-defeated did all these contests end!

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## THE FINANCIAL MEASURE.

The Financial scheme passed the House of Representatives on Monday, without a division. The Jay Cooke amendment got only 37 votes. Nearly every amendment of the Committee was approved, only that taxing bank deposits being lost. It is thought that the Senate will concur at once, without hampering the act with additions or changes. The provisions of the bill, as it passed the House, are as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary may borrow $300,000,000 for the current year, and $600,000,000 during next year, issuing bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government, after 20 years from date, in coin, bearing not over six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, in coin; and he may, at his discretion, dispose of such bonds at any time, on such terms as may be advisable, for lawful money, certificates of indebtedness of the Government, or Treasury notes heretofore issued or that may issued under this act. Issues under this act are exempt from taxation by State authority. No more than $900,000,000 shall be issued.

SEC. 2. The Secretary may issue $400,000,000 of Treasury notes, interest not over six per cent, payable semi-annually in coin; principal payable any time after three years from date; the notes to be of any denomination not less than $10; receivable for all Government dues except duties on imports. These notes are convertible at any time into Legal tender notes authorized. These Treasury notes may be paid out at par to the creditors willing to receive them so, and shall be received at par for bonds hereafter negotiated; the accrued interest to be paid in coin; and the Secretary may from time to time reissue such notes equal to the amounts redeemed; the nature and rate of interest of the notes to be printed on their backs.

SEC. 3. The Secretary may issue, if required by the exigencies of the public service, $300,000,000 of notes not bearing interest, of denominations not less than $1, which shall be lawful money and legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Such notes may be reissued from time to time, as the public service may require.

SEC. 4. In place of postage currency and revenue stamps, the Secretary may issue fractional notes of like amounts, exchangeable for postage and revenue stamps, receivable for dues under $5, except for duties, and exchangeable or redeemable at any time; this issue not to exceed $50,000,000.

SEC. 5. The Secretary may receive deposits of gold coin and bullion in sums of not less than $20, giving coin certificates therefor; the coin to remain in the Treasury, and the certificates issued in payment of interest on the public debt, and duties on imports; this issue not to exceed 20 per cent beyond the coin in the Treasury.

SEC. 6 provides for the engraving, printing, and signing of the issues under this act.

SEC. 7. After March 1, coupons on all bonds and notes heretofore issued, or issued under this act, shall at any time within thirty days before due, and after due, be received as coin for customs, &c.

SEC. 8. From April 1, Banks and Bankers issuing bills for circulation shall pay 1 per cent each half-year on their average circulation, as follows: On a capital of over $100,000 and not over $200,000, 80 per cent thereof; over $200,000 and not over $300,000, 70 per cent thereof; over $300,000 and not over $500,000, 60 per cent thereof; over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000, 50 per cent thereof; over $1,000,000 and not over $1,500,000 40 per cent thereof; over $1,500,000 and not over $2,000,000, 30 per cent thereof; over $2,000,000, 25 per cent thereof. This tax is imposed on branch banks separately. Fractional currency issued for circulation to pay a duty of 5 per cent each half year on the whole amount of fractional notes. This section provides also for the form, manner, and time of making returns by banks.

SEC. 9. The Sub-Treasury act is modified so as to permit the Secretary at discretion to allow money from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in solvent banks, such banks to deposit with the Treasurer an equal amount of United States bonds or notes.

SEC. 10. Provides against counterfeiting, and appropriates $600,000 to carry this act into effect.

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## "STATE RIGHTS" IN MARYLAND.

Leonardtown, the capital of St. Mary's County, Maryland, is probably one of the bitterest and most unanimous Secession holes in the Border States. The county, though strongly Whig in old times, gave in '60 Breckinridge 920 votes to 451 for Bell and Douglas together, and in '61 for Bradford (Union) 207, Howard (Secesh) 1,144. Calvert (Union Congressman) had but 101 votes. In short, the County is as disloyal as any in South Carolina, and as anxious to aid the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

At Point Lookout in this County, there is a Union hospital, and there fugitives from Slavery to Rebels sometimes find refuge. One belonging to a widow in that County is said recently to have been harbored there; whereupon a slaveholder of the vicinage writes to Gov. Bradford a bullying letter, whereof the following is a specimen:

"Federal usurpation has only been where it feels the nerve of the Governor of the State to be weak. The fortresses of New-York and Boston were opened, because it came to the knowledge of the President that the Governor elect and the people of New-York would attend to this little matter. This must be a fact, for from the newspapers, lately, I am to understand that the prisoners who were in these fortresses are considered as guilty as they were the day they were consigned there.

"I am confident that when these facts are presented to your Excellency, as Governor, you will maintain the laws and dignity of your State, and protect the property of those citizens over whom you rule.

"The people of the county can and will protect themselves against Point Lookout, if the Governor will maintain their rights by the power of the State."

Gov. Bradford replies with dignity and spirit, refusing to call out the militia, and adding:

"I trust, Sir, that I shall never be wanting in a proper appreciation of the position of our State, her power, or her dignity, nor in the purpose to advance her prosperity and execute her laws by all available means; and, without entering into a discussion of the doings of other States, or of how far 'Federal usurpation' depends upon 'the weak nerves of the Governors of the States,' I hope I shall always have fully nerve enough to do precisely what I believe to be my duty. That duty at present, paramount to all others, and dictated by a strict regard for the best interests and dearest wishes of the people of the State, is to aid the Government in bringing this war to an end, in the only way in which it ever can be permanently ended, by putting down the Rebellion. Whether I always approve or not the policy which the Administration may adopt, so long as I believe it honestly in pursuit of this as its principal object—though it might be the only one we may have in common—it shall have my support, as I believe it will of all our loyal people. If that support is worth anything, I am not willing, with such an object in view, to subtract from its value by raising an outcry or joining in denunciations over subordinate issues, calculated, if not contrived, to divide the friends of the Union and promote the hopes of the Rebellion by weakening the hands of the only power charged with the duty of suppressing it.

"Still less am I inclined to a course that to many might appear not less ridiculous than impracticable, of calling upon the militia of the State to compel the army of the nation, engaged in this war for national salvation, to disregard the laws established for its government, and abide by those prescribed by our Code. Yours, very respectfully,

"A. W. BRADFORD."

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## EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

A letter from the Rev. T. Van Calker, Superintendent of the Moravian Mission in Surinam, dated Oct. 4, 1862, announces that on that day the law recently passed by the Legislature of Holland concerning the abolition of Slavery in the Dutch colonies was published in Surinam. In accordance with this law, a proclamation of the Governor declared all the slaves of the colony free, on and after the first of July next. They are, however, to remain several years under the supervision of the State.

This measure nearly completes the work of Emancipation in the West Indies; one by one the European monarchies holding West-Indian colonies—England, France, Denmark, Sweden—have acknowledged the most inalienable of human rights, the right of every man to his personal liberty, and decreed the abolishment of Slavery. Different methods have been tried. In some instances, as in the French colonies, emancipation has been sudden; in others it has been gradual; but in every instance it has been peaceably accomplished. The negroes have neither massacred their masters nor refused their liberty; and now that the opposition of a few planters has been overcome, and all the negroes have been declared freemen, this condition appears so generally as their normal state that no voice dares to demand their re-enslavement.

The immense majority of the negroes in the West Indian islands are Christians, and it is well known that the missionaries, who have a more intimate acquaintance with them than any other class of men, bear a favorable testimony to their religious and moral condition. They unanimously attest that their Christianity has made rapid progress since emancipation, and that the churches are rapidly progressing toward a position which will render them self-supporting, and allow the foreign missionary boards which provide at present part of the expenses for the pastors and the churches, to withdraw their missionaries, and send them to pagan countries.

Surinam has a population of about 16,000 white persons, and nearly 50,000 negroes. More than one-half of the negroes, about 27,000, belong to the missions of Moravians, who employ among them at present no less than sixty-six missionaries, all of whom are hopeful of the beneficent effects of emancipation.

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## JUST SO!

One of our Pro-Slavery journals of Puritanic antecedents dislikes the idea of kicking New-England out of the Union in order to coax the insurgent slave-breeders back into it. It says:

"The South may regard the North as uncomfortable neighbors, because of Abolition views prevalent in Northern States. The North may regard the South as unfit to be in the Union because of Pro-Slavery views and practices. But so long as one State does not interfere with the other, so long as the constitutional provisions and precedents are duly observed and enforced, there is no reason for either party being uncomfortable in union with the other, nor any excuse for either party desiring to be rid of the other. * * *

"There is no reason why a State inhabited wholly by Roman Catholics should not live in harmonious union with a State wholly Protestant, nor why a State which was strictly total abstinent in its views on liquor-drinking questions should not be a peaceful and useful relative by the side of a State which had no such views."

Very good. But suppose the "State inhabited wholly by Roman Catholics" should insist on violating the National faith and dragging the whole country into an unrighteous war in the interest of their church, and should, by means of its hold on the dominant party, drag the country into such a war, and into various other acts of bad faith, to its great discredit and damage, how would that affect the issue?

So with regard to Total Abstinence. One State might enforce it, another scout it, and there would be no cause of alienation. But let the Liquor or the anti-Liquor interest force the country into a foreign war, on the ground that said war would "give a Gibraltar to said interest, and run the Federal Government several years in that groove, would not the case be bravely altered!

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The President has appointed Mr. Cuthbert Bullitt Collector of the Port of New-Orleans. The appointment was urged by leading citizens of this city, Louisville, and New-Orleans, and will give universal satisfaction, as Mr. Bullitt is well known for his integrity, his sterling business qualifications, and for a devotion to the cause of the Union which made him a marked man throughout the South. He raised the Union flag over his house in New-Orleans as late as February, 1861, and avowed his determination to defend it with his life, and so great was the respect felt for his courage and character that the mob forbore to attack him. He soon after escaped from the city, and continued in exile till order was restored there by Gen. Butler.

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GEN. GRANT'S WIFE CAPTURED.—A Mississippi paper reports that the wife of Gen. Grant was among the prisoners captured by the Rebels at Holly Springs. She was released by Gen. Van Dorn.

## FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

### The Forward Movement Abandoned—The Grand Army Stalled—Reasons for Congratulation—Picket Pleasantries—Important Services of the Engineers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

To-day we bring unwelcome tidings from the Army of the Potomac. The grand movement which was to have given a "great and mortal blow" to the enemy has failed, and has been abandoned. Not for lack of skill in planning; not for want of untiring labor and energy in execution; but for the failure of fortune to smile upon us and coöperate in our undertaking. The elements have fought against us and have triumphed. The heavens have frowned upon the effort, and the wind and storm have been fighting upon the side of the enemy. An immense army, good Generals, an abundance of the best artillery, plentiful supplies, bridges, telegraphs, and all the appurtenances of a thoroughly furnished army were rendered, by two days of continued rain, unable either to march against the enemy or immediately to return to the position they occupied before the advance was commenced. Even while six miles only from their railroad communications, they were scarcely able to receive their supplies, so impassable for wagons had the roads become during the 48 hours' rain.

Yet, however unfortunate the present situation, we have at least the satisfaction that it might have been far more inauspicious than it is at present. The movement was orginally ordered to commence on Sunday. Had the crossing been successfully accomplished at that time, as it doubtless might have been, the position of the army would have been far more critical than it is at present. Had the storm which has visited upon the north bank of the Rappahannock and prevented the crossing, overtaken us after we had been thoroughly established upon the other side of the river, we should have been unable to maneuver our artillery, furnish the army with supplies, or advance against the enemy. Fortunate for us that the storm commenced before and not after the crossing of the river.

I shall be unable to convey an adequate impression of the disorganizing effect of the recent rain. Everything is thrown into the most complete confusion. The roads are no longer channels of communication, and the luggage wagons and artillery seek to avoid them and pass through the fields, and even there the soil gives way, and *terra firma* becomes a quagmire under your feet. The wagons sink in to the axeltrees, and the horses slump and flounder in the mud. Twenty stout horses have been repeatedly seen in a flat open plain tugging and pulling at a single 12-pounder field piece. An officer of the pontoon train to-day informed me that one hundred and fifty men had been employed in pulling at the ropes of a single wagon to draw it through the mud, into which it had sunk by its own weight. One has only to ride a half a mile in it to lose much of his confidence in mother earth. It is a strange and unpleasant sensation for one to ride for several miles and find his horse continually sinking to the knee, not knowing but the next step will find both beast and rider floundering in a slough of despond from which he would gladly escape like Bunyan's Neighbor Pliable, but unfortunately there is no solid ground to retreat to. All along the road are to be seen nearly buried in the mud horses which have fallen and were left there unable to rise or to be extricated. The inelegant but truthful expression of the inhabitants in regard to the soil is, that it is rotten.

Unable to supply the army with rations in the usual way, details of men were sent to Falmouth, some on foot and some on horse back to bring hard bread to their companions.

The most of the infantry have returned to their old encampments. The regiments still near the point where Hooker and Franklin were to cross will doubtless remain to repair the roads, or to build new ones of logs, so that the artillery and baggage wagons may return with them. Should a sudden advent of cold weather freeze the soil again, the movement may be effected without the construction of corduroy roads. There is, however, danger in that case that many an artillery, pontoon, or baggage wagon may be so firmly frozen in the ground as to give great difficulty in moving them. Precautions have been taken with some of the pontoon wagons to draw them out of the mud, and, by placing poles under the wheels, prevent them from sinking again.

The enemy had doubtless become aware of the intended point of crossing. Remarks of their pickets upon the other side, show that they at least had a strong suspicion that Banks's Ford was the designated locality.

"What is that large pile of earth in the center of ...

The Weekly Tribune,

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1863.

## THE AUDACITY OF TREASON.

"The Government of the United States is now on trial for its life. The issue is not between rival policies, nor candidates, nor pretensions to place. It has been invested with power. The Slaveholders' Rebellion is not aimed at the Administration but the Government—is not an effort to displace by force the President, but to dissolve the Union. Its fundamental assumption affirms that the United States were never one nation, but thirteen, fifteen, twenty-eighty, thirty-four nations as the case may have been, and that each of these had at all times the constitutional right to secede at its single will, in connection with the rest, and assign as reasons and pretexts of independence but of antagonism. If the Secession movement be well grounded, New-York might at any moment have cut the United States irrecurably in twain by an act of Secession—might have done this without of our Lord War with Great Britain, diverting the Union of Rebellion, and thus doubtless sealed for ending the crisis of her ocean-like all powerful energy. If this assumption be sound, our country may never appeal to any credit or influence abroad, being only a slightly papered over and thinly varnished anarchy.

The Rebellion does not exit in question the fact nor the validity of Mr. Lincoln's election as President of the United States. It simply denies the right of the Government of the United States to exercise authority or claim jurisdiction in any State south of the Potomac, the Ohio, and the Missouri. It denies the election, but the Federal Constitution and Union, maintaining that they have, and exercise, our validity in any of the Slave States but Maryland and Delaware.

The Union, summoned to the field of bloody conflict by the capture through treachery of our army in Texas and by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, has girded itself for the conflict, and has fought the Rebellion with checkered fortunes for the last twenty months. The general result of that struggle, however, affords those *Tax Rebellion* does not that the *Union fight of territory which it concedes to belong to the Union, while the Union holds firmly the whole of two or five of the thirteen States that are claimed by Jeff. Davis as belonging to his Confederacy*, leaving the cities of New-Orleans, Louisville, Memphis, and Norfolk, which are among the chief marts of commerce and wealth Of the Twelve Millions of People over whom Jeff. claims to be rightful President, at least Three Millions rejoice this day under the flag of the Union. For fifteen or sixteen months of the tremendous conflict, our Government adhered strictly to the "Border-State" policy of conserving Slavery as well as the Union. This policy required the suppression succession by of the Proclamation or Orders of Freedom, Lincoln, Lane, Hunter, and Phelps, giving freedom to the slaves of Rebels, and they were accordingly repressed. Treason, in the great crisis and disastrous a large majority of those who had voted to make war Presidency, in order to be consistent, had to be true to their political opposition.

He would for and child long on this tack, but did not succeed. Tom Seymour of Connecticut vehemently denounced the Proclamation before the President showed any favor to the Emancipation policy. Senator Wall, the Albany McMaster, B. B. Schlegel, the Philadelphia *Former* editor who is now in the Rebel army, the Philadelphia sympathizers, and others such, were as emphatically disloyal before the Bill of September as they have been since. Horatio Seymour's anti-Lincoln speech was no less bitter before than since the promulgation of Proclamation of Freedom. The great mass of the Democratic party refused to support Union tickets in 1862 as emphatically as in 1861. The great body of their politicians and leading workers were as bitterly if not as openly hostile to the War in its first as in its later year. Treason has been no more openly talked in our streets nor listened to our anti-Slavery agitation premature since last September than it was fourteen months earlier and we heard as much Democratic shouting over the defeat of Bull Run as over any National disaster of the last four months.

Yet it is admitted, then, that the partisan Rebellion in our bar-rooms and on street-corners of the Empire Commonwealth, and divided the North and united the South" are fine. They may be repeated and reiterated till doubting, but they will still be fine, and nothing else. That the Proclamation has not "united the South" against the Government, means, the Message of the newly-chosen Gov. Curtain of Pennsylvania, the election of Republican officers and an Emancipation U. S. Senator by the new Legislature of Missouri, and the appointment of U. S. Senators in Maryland or-Gov. Hicks, who declares that peace cannot be permanently secured to our country till Slavery is expelled from it, bear witness. The rising Free-Labor party in North Carolina, the thoroughly Emancipation attitude of loyal West-Virginia, and the tendency to Emancipation of the formidable loyal party in Southern Louisiana, all attest that our Union is to be restored on the terms of Tom-Lubert, or it cannot be restored at all.

The President gave the Border-State policy fully eighteen months fair trial. After the proclamation of fifteen months, he gave public notice that he should persist in but three months longer. He had previously proclaimed that he should be wholly governed by the consideration of Liberty to the Union—that he should do all the Union with Slavery, without Slavery, or partly with and partly without the latter—that he would be guided by the preservation or destruction of our National integrity. And he has acted in strict accordance with those professions. Having tried long and zealously to save the Union with Slavery, he proposes henceforth to save it without—that is, at the expense of Slavery in the thoroughly Rebel States and districts.

Congress, which did not approve of his Border-State policy, does most heartily approve of that on which he has now entered. The approval of both Houses is hearty and complete.

It is not merely the Administration, therefore, that is the GOVERNMENT—that stands to the end that the Union may live, it has become indispensable that Slavery should die!"

Thursday *The N. Y. Express* proclaims disorganization and mutiny to our Armies after this bald fashion:

"The ethics of the American soldier is thus, as he knows thinks and, when volunteering first to bring a rebellion to a sudden, he cannot lose his right to think. Reason, the Supreme Judge, has established the right of thinking, and will allow no Political Limits to its Imperial judgment. Instead to sustain the Constitution and the Union, and the Rights of the States, and that in the Proclamation he has not any before his eyes, and he has, into thinking, and will allow no Political Limits to the Supreme judge of the Reason, and that, therefore, they, as

that it had already been printed. The bills to remove Indians from Kansas and the Sioux from Minnesota were passed. The President sent in documents concerning the capture of British vessels sailing from one port to another, having on board articles contraband of war. The bill for the indemnification of the President and other persons for suspending the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and acts done in pursuance thereof, was taken up and amended so as to apply to criminal as well as civil cases. The Kentucky Senators indulged in severe condemnation of the President. Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware was exceedingly violent, and was put in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms. While being taken out of the Senate Chamber he displayed a revolver which he threatened to use on the Sergeant-at-Arms. Subsequently he returned to the Senate and attempted to speak again, when he was again called to order and refused to take his seat on the order of the presiding officer; but finally subsided and resumed his seat while shaking his fists and swearing at the Sergeant-at-Arms and Senator Sumner.

In the House, the Senate bill providing for the pay of certain persons over 45 years of age, who entered the military service, was referred to the Military Committee. In Committee of the Whole, elaborate speeches on National affairs were made by Mr. Conway and Mr. Shellabarger. Mr. Conway contended that the war, thus far, had not been conducted with any purpose of securing triumph to the national arms, or the subjugation of the public enemy. At no stage of his progress had the Executive sought the conquest of the South. His exclusive aim had been to restore the constitutional relations of the people of the seceded States to the Government of the Union; and this he had endeavored to accomplish rather by holding back than marching forward the armies of the Republic into the enemy's country and putting him down. Mr. Shellabarger's speech, which was very able, was in part an answer to the recent speech of Mr. Vallandigham. In the House, bills were offered authorizing the raising of negro soldiers for not more than seven years.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1863.

In the Senate, to-day, the Post-Office Committee reported back the Postal Money-Order bill, recommending that it do not pass. A long bill regulating the Post-Office Department was reported. The bill to regulate the appointment of midshipmen was reported with amendments. Mr. Clark offered a resolution expelling Senator Saulsbury for his gross conduct on Tuesday night; it was laid over. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the propriety of extending relief to Thomas of Maryland, "the French lady," now in Fort Lafayette, insane. The resolution relative to the appointment of midshipmen in the Naval Academy was passed. A bill to encourage enlistments was referred. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up; an amendment giving $886,000 to establish an ordnance depot on New-York harbor was lost; an amendment was adopted providing that no money shall be paid to any officer or assumed officer not authorized by existing law, unless such officer shall subsequently be sanctioned, nor to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate, where such vacancy existed before the recess, and was required to be filled by and with the advice of the Senate, until such appointee shall have been confirmed. The bill was then passed.

In the House, the whole day was devoted to Mr. Stevens's bill to employ negroes as soldiers. It was moved to refer it to the Military Committee, but the House refused—Yeas 32, Nays 103; to lay on the table—lost, Yeas 59, Nays 84. The Democrats resorted to the most determined filibustering to stave off action. Calls of the House and frivolous motions were made to waste time, and up to 1 a. m. (Thursday) the main vote had not been taken.

## FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton Jan. 14, arrived at this port on Tuesday, with three days' later news from Europe. The French Legislature was opened by the Emperor in person on Jan. 12. He briefly reviewed his foreign and home policy during the past five years. As to the American question, he declared that his wish to offer mediation conjointly with England and Russia had been inspired by a sincere sympathy, but that in consequence of the refusal of the two other Powers to join him, it had been postponed to a more suitable opportunity. The Spanish Cortes continued the discussion of the Mexican question, and Señor Olozaga made a speech against the French policy. Garibaldi has accepted the Presidency of the Roman Committee of Action, and advised the Romans to place confidence in themselves. The Federal Assembly of Switzerland opened on Jan. 12, and the President of the Council of States (which corresponds to our Senate) expressed the hope that the Union would be able to maintain its vitality without foreign intervention, as was the case in Switzerland during the period of the Sonderbund. King Ferdinand (father of the King of Portugal) has officially declined the crown of Greece.

### Commercial Intelligence.

MONEY MARKET, LONDON, Tuesday evening, Jan. 13.—Consols [dull], closing at 92¼ for money, and 92⅝@93 for Feb. 5.

At the Bank to-day there was again a full demand for discount.

French Rentes fell one-eighth, quoted 70f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.

COTTON.—Sales of the two days 7,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened irregular and dull, but a reaction was occasioned by the American news per Etna, and there is a more buoyant tone this morning.

TRADE REPORT.—At Manchester the market is firmer, especially for Shirtings.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady. Corn firmer and advanced 6d.@9d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef heavy. Pork very dull. Bacon declining. Butter firm for fine. Lard steady. Tallow flat.

PRODUCE.—Ashes dull. Sugars quiet. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Rosin—No sales. Spirits Turpentine nominal.

LONDON, Jan. 13, evening.—Consols 92⅞ for money. Good demand for discount at Bank.

American Stocks have advanced. U. S. Sixes have advanced ½; Erie advanced 1; Illinois Central shares advanced 1; Pennsylvania Bonds advanced 1.

### Gen. Burnside's Address to his Troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The Commanding General announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more.

The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the Rebellion and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country.

Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battle-fields accomplish this achievement and a fame the most glorious awaits them.

The Commanding General calls for the firm and united action of officers and men, and, under the providence of God, the Army of the Potomac will have taken the great step toward restoring peace to the country, and the Government to its rightful authority.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

### Proposition to the President to Employ the Emancipated Negroes at Port Royal.

We will purchase, at any reasonable price for cash, 40,000 acres of the cotton lands in possession of the Government at Port Royal, and agree to employ 10,000 emancipated negroes to work thereon during the coming year, and pay them wages at the rate of $1 25 cents per day for each able hand, and a proportionate sum for those of an inferior grade; payable weekly, either in cash or necessary articles of clothing and provisions, at cost prices; and will, on the first day of January in each year ensuing sell to the negroes any amount of these lands that they desire to purchase and have the means to pay for, from half an acre upward, at cost price, and will treat them in every respect, while in our employment, as agricultural laborers in New-England are treated.

As the planting season is at hand, an immediate answer to this will be required to enable us to go on with the undertaking.

For information with regard to our motives and capacity for an undertaking like this, we refer to the Rev. L. M. PEASE, founder of the Five-Points House of Industry, Bronxville, N. Y.; the Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, President of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, New-York; the Hon. RILAND FLETCHER, Ex-Governor of Vermont; the Hon. J. W. COLBURN, President of the Exchange Bank, Springfield, Vt.

ELLIS, BRITTON & EATON.

Springfield, Vt., Jan. 27, 1863.

## VICKSBURG TO BE ATTACKED.

### Gen. Gorman's Army Returned from the White River to Helena—Gen. Grant's Army Descending the Mississippi—Arkansas Post Destroyed.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 21, 1863.

Gen. Gorman's fleet has just arrived from the White River. It proceeded as far as Ball's Bluff, which is the terminus of a railroad to Little Rock. The intention was originally to take that position, and move from thence on the State Capital. The country, however, has been flooded with rains, and all movements of cavalry and artillery have become impossible. Another and greater movement is also in progress, and this and McClernand's Army are designed to coöperate with it.

A portion of Grant's army has also passed down to-day on transports, and in a few days an army will be assembled at Milliken's Bend, just above Vicksburg, on the Louisiana shore, that will be adequate, it is hoped, to do the work before it.

Gen. McClernand's army entirely destroyed the fortifications at Arkansas Post before abandoning it. Four thousand prisoners taken at that place have been sent up the River. Twenty cannon, 4,000 stand of arms, and a large amount of ammunition, were taken with the fort. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 600. That of the enemy, who were protected by their intrenchments, was less than ours. But their entire force was captured, and two regiments of reënforcements beside. The latter marched in without knowing that the place was in our possession.

Gen. Washburne has returned, and his force of cavalry is coming across the country from Clarendon to this place. But Gorman and Washburne are not to remain here. This return is only preparatory to a reëmbarkation for the grand movement below, to which the hopes and prayers of the country are directed for its speedy success in opening this river to New-Orleans, and dividing the Confederacy in twain. With the fall of Vicksburg will fall the Rebel power in the South-West, and the war in the Mississippi Valley will be practically at an end.

GUILBERT.

A correspondent of *The Philadelphia North American* writes from Washington:

"From all that I can learn, the Government does not count upon any support from Farragut and Banks in the renowed assault upon Vicksburg, as it is not probable that they will be able to pass the Rebel works at Port Hudson, Point Coupee, and St. Francisville, in season to take part in the conflict. The attack will, therefore, be in the hands of Gens. Grant and McClernand, aided by the fleet of Admiral Porter."

## FROM HOLLY SPRINGS.

### The Desolation of Northern Mississippi—The Cotton Buyers and How They Do It—The Experience of Cones, the Cotton Buyer—How Two or Three Illinois Boys Served an Old Secessionist.

Special Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 5, 1863.

Except Mexico, Spain and some remote districts of the Roman States, I know of no country whose desolate [illegible] parallel to the present condition [illegible] is a Northern Mississippi. To realize this, one must ride out eight or ten miles beyond the pickets of the army. Not with the army on its march, nor with squads of cavalry, nor foraging parties—for then the foragers and stragglers that dart in and out of by roads, and in advance of you, to every farm, impart some life to the scene; but like that famous horseman of James's, alone. Then, and only then, do you realize the effects of the war, and of that peculiar feature which distinguishes this from all the wars of late days—guerrilla warfare.

First you notice how silent the country is; though you ride for miles past fenced fields, and catch glimpses of houses now and then, you hear none of the usual sounds of country life—no lowing of cattle, nor neighing of horses, nor braying of mules, nor bleating of sheep, nor shout or song of laborers in the fields. Everything of the animal kind has long since been driven off to the camps of one army or the other. You ride to the summit of the highest hill and survey the country far and wide, but in all the broad fields you see no human being; the white men are probably in their houses, sleeping off the effects of their last night's ride with their guerrilla friends, and the blacks have gone to find "Uncle Abraham" and freedom.

The roads are as silent and deserted as the fields. Mile after mile you ride and neither meet nor care to meet any one on those solitary roads. On four-fifths of the plantations you pass, you see no living soul. On some the doors and windows of the deserted houses stand open wide, but there is nothing but emptiness within, and on others nothing but the tall chimneys, whitened by the flames, remain. As you go further and further over the hilly roads, you glance suspiciously backward and forward from every rise in the road. You fancy you caught a glimpse of something moving there, far across the fields, and you pause in some place out of view to reconnoiter. A squirrel leaps through the dry leaves in the woods on the other side, and your revolver is in your hand in an instant.

In times of peace every traveler is glad to pick up company on the road, but now, the sound of horses' feet, the breaking of a twig, the rustling of a leaf, are signs of danger. Such is the effect upon the country of "guerrilla warfare," for this desolation and silence is not wholly attributable to the presence of the Union army. It is the people of the South that suffer from guerrillas, not the Union army. Under the delusion that the whole North is about to tumble into anarchy for want of cotton, the guerrillas burn the cotton, and ruin the planter to prevent some Northern man from risking his money in a precarious speculation. This and the capture of an occasional straggling soldier, is the only harm they do the North.

The pay of the guerrillas is what they plunder, and so they get it they are not very particular who is the Paymaster.

Now the old grudges between the neighbors, the family feuds for which the South has always been notorious, are being settled, and every farmer is as apprehensive of his neighbors as he is of the Union troops.

The people of the South have already discovered that they have got more than they bargained for in initiating the guerrilla mode of warfare. In adopting the old Spanish name of "guerrillas," they now see that they also adopted the lawlessness, anarchy and brigandage of Mexico and old Spain. This is the serpent of Secession biting itself with its own poisoned fangs.

If you go into one of the few houses which are yet occupied, you find large landed proprietors who have nothing left to eat but a little corn bread, and whose threadbare apparel indicates that merchants and dealers in clothes have long since become an extinct class. They all tell you that the army has taken their cattle, horses, hogs, and their corn; that their negroes have all run away; that the guerrillas have burned their cotton, and that they are ruined. But if you talk to the man a little while, and let him know that you want to buy cotton, and are willing to send teams out for it, you finally worm out of him the fact that his cotton is concealed in some neighboring swamp, and in some cases you might possibly suspect another fact not quite so pleasant, viz., that the very man you were talking to did occasionally a little guerrilla business, himself.

The only persons, except the cavalrymen, who venture out among these people, are the cotton-buyers, who have adventures not a few. Their usual mode of buying is to visit the farmers at their houses, make contracts for the cotton, and then send teams for it. Some of the buyers take teams with them, and when the safety of the neighborhood they are in is doubtful (and the price of cotton consequently lower), buy a load for their teams, and go back to the army at a "double-quick." Every few days, some of these venturesome wights and their teams are "gobbled up," with the "damning proof" in their wagons that they are "cotton-buyers." In some hollow or some piece of bad road on his way back to the army, the buyer is suddenly startled by the command, "Halt!" and two, three, or four long-haired, seedy-looking gentlemen, armed with double-barreled shot-guns and revolvers, ride out from the brush, handling their cocked revolvers in a manner which, to the cotton-buyer, looks exceedingly careless, in case they should happen to go off.

The first demand is, "Have you any arms?" If the buyer has a revolver (he being only one against three or four), it is immediately taken. The next demand is for "greenbacks," for which guerrillas have a peculiar weakness. Then the guerrillas are anxious to know the time of day, and for fear the cotton buyer should not tell the exact time, the guerrilla takes the watch in his own hand to look, and owing to an absence of mind with which all guerrillas are afflicted, unconsciously puts the watch in his own pocket. If the buyer has on an overcoat (especially if it happens to be one of the blue army overcoats), some guerrilla gentleman fancies it might fit him, if he could only get a chance to try it on, which he does forthwith. Then some other gentleman thinks that possibly the buyer's boots might not be too large for himself.

If the unfortunate cotton buyer protests, says that "this robbery is not according to the usages of war," the guerrilla falls back upon his dignity and says, "We are no robbers; we do not rob; we confiscate what we need!" While the cotton buyer is endeavoring to discover the difference between robbery and this kind of confiscation, his mules are unhitched from the wagon, the cotton is set on fire where it stands in the road, his drivers are mounted on their own mules, and away the whole party goes at a gallop, avoiding the main road and following by-roads and cow paths through the woods. Ten or fifteen miles away from the scene of the robbery the buyer is taken into some Secessionist's house, paroled "not to take up arms against the Confederate States," and is then told that he can walk to the Union army at his leisure.

The experience of a Mr. Cones, who was "gobbled," as it is now yclept near La Grange, five or six weeks ago, was relieved by some flashes of humor which may be an apology for the very emphatic language which was used by the actors.

Cones, in company with two or three other buyers, had bought some cotton out at Moscow, twelve miles from Lagrange, just before our army marched from the latter place, and as Gen. Quinby's Division had just removed from there, they thought the sooner they got the cotton in to Lagrange the better, consequently four of them, beside the drivers of the teams, started out after it. Cones was the only one of the four who was not armed and was not on horseback, he riding in one of the teams. They succeeded in getting the cotton, and hurried back until they came in sight of the Union pickets at Lagrange, and then, Cones's three friends thinking the teams were out of danger, left him, and rode on into town.

Only two or three minutes after they had left, and as the wagons went down into a hollow, out of sight of the picket guards, five guerrillas dashed out of the woods, and were alongside in an instant. Halt! Every one of the teams halted as though they had run against a stone wall. The next instant the muzzle of a revolver was at the ear of every one of them, Cones included, who was riding on the cotton.

"Are you armed?" said the guerrilla who held his pistol at Cones's head.

"No, Sir."

"Then get down and unhitch them mules, and turn 'em around d——d quick!"

It was done in the time *specified*.

Guerrilla—"Have you a match? I want to touch off this cotton."

Cones—"No, Sir. I am glad to say I haven't."

Guerrilla—"Then git onto that mule, quick!"

In an instant, Cones was mounted, on what he says was "a wonderfully sharp-backed mule."

Guerrilla (giving the mule a terrific slash with the wagon whip)—"Now, d—n you, lick them mules up! Make 'em go! Give 'em thunder!"

And away they went at a pace, which to Cones on his razor-backed mule, he thought must split him in two before many miles, three guerrillas behind lashing the mule at every jump. Five miles or more they went at this pace, and not another word had been spoken by any one, when they turned out of the main road into an old and unfrequented road, that wound its zig-zags through one of the densely wooded creek bottoms. "Halt!" said the guerrilla, and he who gave the command commenced hurriedly to relieve himself of some of his accouterments as some devilish deed [illegible] to work in earnest at ting to such murderous intents, and Cones says he felt a cold sort of chill run down the full length of even his long legs.

Guerrilla (drawing the cork out of his canteen)—"You look like a pretty d——d good feller. Let's take a drink; and for fear you might think it's pizen, I'll drink first!"

And suiting the action to his words, he placed the canteen to his lips, and turned his face up in the position of one making astronomical observations. After a long pull, he passed the canteen over to Cones, who thought it "might n't be pizen," and imbibed.

Guerrilla—"Now, d—n you, lick up them mules; give 'em thunder! Hurry up!"

And each injunction he emphasized on the rear of the flying mules with his whip.

They bivouacked in a thicket that night, but early next morning began their journey at the same pace, and toward evening of that day they galloped into a rude-looking camp, which turned out to be the nest of Richardson and his guerrilla band, within a few miles of Fort Pillow. In a few minutes Cones was marched up before Col. Richardson. After a number of questions as to what was his business, whether he had not served against the Confederate States, &c., Richardson said:

"Well, Sir, I'll parole you."

At the mention of "parole," the guerrilla who had been the most prominent in the capture, and had invited Cones to "drink," began to remonstrate.

Guerrilla—"Why, Colonel, you ain't a goin' to parole that d—d cotton-buyer, are you?"

Richardson—"Well, I've got to parole him or shoot him; and (turning to Cones inquiringly) you'd rather be paroled than shot, hadn't you?"

Cones—"Yes, d—d if I hadn't; but I don't want to take another such a ride on that mule."

The parole was soon written, and, much to his astonishment, without being robbed of his money and watch, he was told that he was at liberty to walk back to Lagrange, forty miles. In an hour afterward he started, and soon after leaving the camp he was startled again by the command "Halt!" He halted, and out stepped the guerrilla who had been most prominent in his capture, and who had gone away sulky because the Colonel would not shoot "that d—d cotton-buyer" instead of paroling him.

Cones was unarmed, and began to have serious apprehensions of what was to follow, when the guerrilla said: "Old feller, let's take a drink!" Cones's heart felt lighter immediately. So did the canteen.

During the next three days he footed it back to Lagrange, but he never looks at a lean, sharp-backed mule without a shudder.

A companion story to the above is told of one of the pranks of two or three of the "boys" out of one of the Illinois regiments in this place, a week or so before Van Dorn's raid.

On the principal street of the town was the house of a noted old Secessionist, in passing which, on their beats as provost guard, the soldiers had frequently been the recipients of sneers and scornful looks, and such expressions as "hired Yankees," "Hessians," etc., from a couple of rampant females, who were the wife and daughter of the proprietor of the house.

The husband and father had also been observed, while this was going on, half concealed behind a window blind, "aggen 'em on," as one of the soldiers said, and seeming to enjoy it hugely.

This had been repeated several days, and one night when there had been a long dry spell, and consequently no rain water had soaked through the barrels to dilute the commissary's whisky, two of the soldiers who had been made the butts of these lady-like sneers, determined to have their revenge. They were off duty, and managed to get out of camp with their guns, went to the entrance of the house and knocked. The family had gone to bed, but after a repetition of the knock "paterfamilias," came to the back door with a candle, and in very undress uniform. As soon as the door was opened the two soldiers pressed in. The two females had heard the knocking and were peeping out into the hall through the cracks of their bedroom doors.

In reply to the old fellow's demand as to what they wanted, they said, talking rather thick, that they wanted to "teach him to be a soldier."

The two women saw trouble brewing, and as soon as the two soldiers had induced their pupil to follow them in the parlor, they slipped out of the open back door and scudded, like two ghosts, "all clothed in white," down to a neighboring house.

The "old man," however, was the one whom the soldiers desired to teach the art of war, and they began their tuition immediately. In his costume, scantier than a Highlander's, they made him assume the "position of a soldier," and then placing one of their guns in his hands, they proceeded to put him through the "manual of arms." He shouldered arms; he presented arms; he trailed arms; he charged bayonets; he grounded arms on his toes, and sweated, and trembled, and sneezed, and begged; but no! his tutors were inexorable. He must learn; and at it he went again. He then marched and countermarched, and faced right and left, until after half an hour's practice, the guard came in and arrested his two self-appointed tutors, but if his tuition did not teach him to be a soldier, it taught him and his family better manners, and no more demonstrations of hatred toward the "Yankees" were observed at his front windows.

But to return to the subject of the cotton trade, from which I rambled off in the relation of these stories. The whole amount of cotton seized around Holly Springs and south of that place as far as the army advanced, was about three hundred bales. Capt. L. S. Metcalf, Gen. Hamilton's Grand Division Quartermaster, of St. Louis, has been appointed to take charge of all the cotton seized by Government in this district of Gen. Grant's department. With the army steadily falling back northward, and the great demand for the rolling stock of the railroad for the thousand purposes of the army, Capt. Metcalf has his hands full to get this amount of property forward.

All the confiscated cotton is now, however, up as far as Grand Junction, and before many days the last of it will be in Memphis. Some of it reached there on the first trains that went through, and to Capt. Metcalf's untiring energy the Government is in some measure indebted that it has property on hand that, if properly sold in Northern markets, will bring nearly a million of dollars.

Jan. 10.—Yesterday Gen. Grant and staff left for Memphis, and the last train of cars for the North leaves this place this evening; on it will be sent all the cotton and Government property remaining in this place, and by to-morrow morning the last of our troops, Gen. Lauman's division, will have left Holly Springs on their way northward.

W. L. F.

## FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

### Review of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers by Maj.-Gen. Hunter—Creditable Display of the Black Soldiery—Arrival of the Passaic—The Iron-Clads at Sea—Another Wholesome General Order, etc., etc.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Jan. 22, 1863.

Gen. Hunter and staff yesterday afternoon improved the return of clear weather to visit and review the 1st Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers. I was glad of the early opportunity to see what appeared to me the most interesting feature of South Carolina, and satisfy myself, by personal observation, as to the relative success of the experiment of transforming the black freedmen into Union soldiers, and hence was glad to accept an invitation to join in the excursion.

The party steamed up Beaufort River on the Beaufort packet Flora to Smith's Plantation, some eight miles distant, where the black volunteers had their encampment. We were transferred from the steamer to the right bank of the Nord in boats, and after passing through a magnificent grove of live oak trees and a "street" of the regimental camp, reached an unplanted cotton field, where a line of black faces, blue blouses, red trowsers, and muskets told us that the object of our visit was before us.

The General and suite having taken position in front of the line, the regiment was first made to go through the manual of arms. It next marched past the General by companies, both in ordinary and quickstep, and then went through several battalion maneuvers.

Judged by the absolute standard of perfection in drill, the performances of the black soldiers appeared liable to criticism. But taking into consideration all the facts bearing upon the case—the low intellectual status of the rank and file, the shortness of the time of training, the inexperience of most of the white officers themselves—no honest-minded, unprejudiced observer could come to any other conclusion than that the regiment had attained a remarkable relative proficiency. I have no hesitation, with my extensive observations of the capacities and [illegible] in both the [illegible] in the service has done better in seven weeks—the period during which the dark-skinned South Carolinians have served upon the drilling ground.

It is said by those unwilling to give the blacks credit for any human capabilities, that, although they may master the mere mechanism of the service, through their great natural gift of imitation, they will yet never become efficient soldiers, owing to the want of "spirit"—of "heart" in the profession, and of proper appreciation of the cause for which they bear arms. In refutation, the fact that every one of the eight hundred and sixty men elisted every one volunteered, might be sufficient. But the best possible evidence to the contrary is furnished by what happened at the close of the review. Having formed the regiment in square, Col. Higginson requested Gen. Hunter to say a few words to the men.

The General stepped inside the square amid three spontaneous cheers from the ranks. He said in few but forcible and moving words that he rejoiced to find the native soldiers so proficient; that, judging from the progress they had already made he could see no reason why they should not become as good soldiers as any in the world, that he expected them to fight as well as drill, as only men willing to fight for their liberty are worthy of it, and that he hoped before long to see 50,000 of their friends striking for freedom from bondage.

There was unmistakable intelligence—true warmth of emotion and firmness of resolution speaking out of the enthusiastic response of the black audience to these remarks. The most venomous Pro-Slavery agitator in the North could not have denied that the General was fully understood. But the wildest shouts of joy broke out when Gen. Saxton announced, after Gen. Hunter had concluded, that fifty thousand muskets were arriving from the North to arm the freedmen of South Carolina. Cheers for Liberty and the Union were never given more heartily by white volunteers than those elicited by the announcement.

To my great regret, the party returned to this point immediately after the review, so that I had no time to inform myself more thoroughly as to the character and condition of the black soldiery. What I saw of them on that occasion was hardly sufficient to warrant any definite opinion in regard to the probable ultimate results of the present and future efforts to fight "rebellion" with "insurrection"—to use the phraseology of Northern secession sympathizers. As Gen. Hunter is clothed with full authority and provided with ample means to organize and arm and equip as many black volunteers as will offer their services, I shall not be wanting in opportunity for forming and maturing a more deliberate opinion upon so vitally important a subject than I am at present able to express.

Another Monitor—the Passaic—arrived last night, raising the number of iron-clads now in port to three. The new ironsides is pronounced by her commander a thorough sea-going vessel. She encountered very rough weather but behaved splendidly. Her speed, however, is not as great as expected, seven knots an hour being the highest attained. The Montauk, as well as Passaic, were subject to the test of rough sea and strong gales on the way here. The latter, especially, had to struggle with weather of unusual violence. Both tossed fearfully at sea, and their commanders express the conviction that, without the assistance of the towing steamers, they would have been unmanageable and hardly able to reach their destination.

The Montauk and crew also suffered exceedingly from the heavy leakage of the upper portion of the craft. The Passaic proved less defective in this respect. Upon the whole, nautical men consider it as settled, that the Monitors are unfit for independent navigation at sea.

Admiral Dupont was very apprehensive of disaster to the iron-clads during the prevalence of the almost continued storms of the last week and was extremely gratified by their safe arrival.

The following General Order, of this day will result in the suppression of the long-existing, intolerable abuses:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—PAR. I. The General commanding has learned with regret that the officers and soldiers of this command are being grossly imposed upon by combinations of unauthorized tradesmen, who have settled within the military lines of this Department, and who assume to act as Post Sutlers without contributing anything to the Post Fund for the benefit of the soldiers, or holding themselves subject to the usages and regulations of the army for the government of traders within military lines.

SECTION 1. It is therefore ordered that the commanding officers of all posts within this department, including Port Royal Island, Hilton Head Island, Pulaski, Fernandina, St. Augustine, Key West, and such other posts as are now or may hereafter be established, shall at once proceed to appoint intelligent and reliable Councils of Administration, before which Councils all tradesmen at each post, sutlers, clothiers, &c., &c., shall appear with full lists of the prices charged for the articles retailed by them, together with invoices showing the cost price of such articles; and each Council of Administration shall then establish rates of price for all articles to be sold by such tradesmen, allowing a liberal margin of profit to cover any risks incurred by such persons carrying on business within military lines, but sternly setting their faces against the extortionate system of overcharging now in vogue throughout the department. The Councils of Administration are also authorized to make such regulations as they shall see fit, subject to the recommendation of the commanding officer of the post, approved by these headquarters.

SEC. 2. The rates of price fixed by the Councils of Administration shall be printed and distributed through the commands; and two copies of the same shall be placed and kept in each store, subject to be seen by all who enter to make purchases; and any tradesman or sutler who shall be found charging in excess of the rates so established, shall forfeit all rights in the Department, and shall be sent North, having liberty to take his goods with him, by the first available opportunity.

SEC. 3. The commanding officers of all posts will be held strictly responsible that the men of their commands are not imposed upon; and they will send to these headquarters copies of the lists of the prices established by the councils hereinbefore provided for.

PAR. II. All commissioned officers within the department are strictly prohibited from engaging in any species of trade, huckstering or sutling with the men of their commands; and it shall be the duty of officers commanding posts, brigades and regiments, to cause the immediate arrest of any officer found violating this order.

By command of Major-General DAVID HUNTER.
CHARLES G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Admiral Dupont to-day paid his first official visit to Gen. Hunter.

Work upon the elaborate and expensive Fort Mitchel, at the mouth of Scull Creek, has been suspended by order of Gen. Hunter. A very heavy armament of rifled 100-pounders and 11-inch columbiads was intended for it; but Gen. Hunter deems the single gun of the former class sufficient. The course of the channel of the stream is such that it alone will answer all purposes.

The health of the inhabitants, military and otherwise, of the Sea Islands is remarkably good. In the camps there is only ten per cent of sickness, and the general average upon the islands is but 6½. Of small-pox, there are but few cases among the colored people.

The War Department has decided that the sentences of dismissal from the service by court-martial in the cases of Lieut. O'Neil, 55th Pennsylvania, and Capt. Nichols, 6th Connecticut, approved by the commander of the Department, should stand, and that Gen. Brannan had exceeded his duty in rescinding them.

I have seen Savannah papers of the 20th, but they contain nothing of interest not likely to be already known to your readers. Dispatches from North Carolina to them announce the arrival at Beaufort, and sailing further south, of the monitors—so that the appearance of the iron-clads in these waters can hardly be a surprise to the enemy.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 15, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Billings has just returned from his second expedition to the coast of Georgia and Florida, bringing with him each time over 100 recruits for the 1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, which have filled the regiment. The last hundred were mostly from St. Augustine, and the Colonel reports matters in that ancient city as still "extremely mixed." The families of Rebels draw 460 rations per day from the United States Government; Rebel friends from the interior, some of whom are Rebel leaders, visit the city; and paper, letters, and in some instances contraband goods, pass the lines. In return for these "courtesies," a lieutenant, sutler, and two privates of the 7th New-Hampshire Regiment, who rode a short distance beyond the pickets, were taken prisoners and carried to Tallahassee. The mother of the Rebel Major-General, Kirby Smith, from the balcony of her house, called Col. Billings a "Northern ruffian" as he was walking the street, and the ladies generally are impudent and bitter in their feelings toward decided Union soldiers and officers.

The taking of $100,000 worth of ex-"chattels personal," to be converted into Union soldiers, created an intense excitement in the place, and on the morning of the departure of the steamer the seawall and wharf were lined with people, many of whom believed and hoped the blacks would refuse to go. But, without exception, they went cheerfully on board, and, passing out of the harbor, sang "We'll hang Kirby Smith on a sour-apple tree."

L.

## INTERESTING REBEL LETTERS.

### Thinks of the Twenty Negro Exemption Law.

From The Nashville Union, Jan. 15.

We are indebted to a friend for two Rebel letters captured at Murfreesboro. They are both from Tippah County, Mississippi, one to a friend, and the other to a son in the Rebel army. From the first, addressed by Samuel Agnen to Mr. James F. Craig, a private in Company B, 32d Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, and dated December 8, we make the following extract:

"Things are evidently going against us here. The tide of misfortune's commencing with the unsuccessful attack on Corinth, has not turned yet."

He then enumerates their successive retreats, and says that they are discouraging the people. He speaks of the large number of slaves who are continually escaping from his neighborhood to the Yankee lines; and mentions a plot for an extensive stampede which was "nipped in the bud." A white man named Cobb was the leader of the fugitives, and he had been arrested and was to be hung in a few days. Affairs seem to be in a turbulent state in Tippah County as regards the black chattels, and poor Agnen writes very much like a fellow who had a large-sized wolf by the ears, terribly perplexed whether to hold on, and be swallowed up, or let go and try his luck in a foot race.

The other letter is from Mr. W. A. Davis to his son, also in the army, dated Dec. 10. He writes:

"I do not know that it is proper, but will venture anyhow to give you my views as to the present prospects for the success of the South, and in a word, they certainly are extremely gloomy at present: indeed, if there is any chance at all I cannot see it, and feel to regret very much that so many are kept out suffering the hardships of camp life under such circumstances. It may be that I am premature in this, but I do not see any possible chance for the South except some extraordinary circumstance should occur to favor us, and that you know we have no right to expect. I have lost confidence in our leaders, particularly the Congress. The course they pursue, or rather the laws they pass, I think well calculated to ruin any people, particularly under such trying circumstances as these.

"The acts of Congress that I particularly object to are the sending a man home because he has twenty negroes, instead of pressing him, negroes and all, into the service; and then, the refusal to raise the wages of privates and non-commissioned officers, especially after everything else has risen so much that even $15 per month would not buy half as much as $11 would when the war began; and many other things too tedious to mention. Some may think it treason to find fault in war times; but for my part, I think that, if the people have a particle of liberty, they should speak out when so much is at stake, and not let a set of selfish demagogues ruin them or deprive them of the last vestige of liberty.

"Our chances for salt are very unfavorable at present. A great many of us sent, some time ago, by Mr. Larkin Ostubrel, but have not heard from him yet, and a great many are buying from the Yankees. It seems, indeed, the way that things are working up at present, that we will be compelled to trade with the enemy, if we can get the chance."

Doubtless the infamous Twenty-Negro Exemption Act of the Rebel Congress, which we have exposed pretty fully heretofore, is arousing the same discontent in the minds of the non-slaveholders of the revolted States that it has in the mind of the Mississippian who has unawares become an interesting correspondent of *The Union*. If the Southern people have one spark of liberty in their hearts, surely they will hurl from power the tyrants who have insulted their manhood and intelligence by such damnable laws.

## THE ESCAPE OF THE REBEL STEAMER ORETO.

### She Runs through a Squadron of Nine Blockading Vessels—Ineffectual Attempt to Capture Her—She Destroys a Boston Brig, with a Cargo of Sugar.

Several naval officers who arrived on the steamer Northern Light, yesterday, from Key West, report the following additional particulars of the escape of the Confederate steamer Oreto, from Mobile, and her operations on the Gulf.

On the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock in the morning, a steamer was discovered by one of the blockading vessels of the squadron at Mobile Bay, endeavoring to pass out from that port. There were nine vessels of war stationed off the bar at the time—the Susquehanna, Kanawha, Oneida, Cuyler, Pembina, Kennebec and three others.

For several weeks past, the Oreto was expected to make an attempt to run the blockade, and the Pembina was appointed to fire a signal gun, to notify the fleet when she should make her appearance. On the day and hour above stated the Oreto was noticed by the Pembina, which, instead of giving the signal, proceeded toward the other vessels, to notify them verbally. It is supposed that the officers of the Pembina believed the vessel they saw was not the Oreto, as they had labored under the impression for several days previously, which was founded on information received from Rebel sources, that a decoy vessel would be sent out from Mobile to entice the war steamers to chase her, so as to enable the Oreto to sail from the harbor in the meantime.

The Oreto, which was laden with 1,700 bales of cotton, has succeeded in getting out to sea. The Cuyler and Oneida, being considered the fastest steamers in the squadron, chased her for four hours in vain. The Cuyler lost sight of her shortly after her escape, though at one time she was within a distance of four hundred yards of her. None of the other vessels joined in the chase.

It is stated that the Oreto ran into Havana, as the nearest port of refuge, and that the Cuyler, which did not return to Mobile, followed her.

Previous to the sailing of the Northern Light for Key West, a steamer arrived from Havana, the officers of which reported that the Oreto the day after she left Mobile fired on and sunk a Boston brig laden with sugar, near Tortugas. This report was afterward confirmed by other vessels, which arrived later. It is believed that if the Cuyler should attack the Oreto singly, the latter could easily sink or destroy her, and hopes were entertained that other vessels had been sent to her assistance.

The Oreto ran the blockade, off Mobile, about four months since, since which time the fleet have been stationed off the bar to prevent her escape.

### A Land-Title War in California.

In one of the most populous districts of California, in the heart of one of the most productive valleys, occupied by a quiet and industrious settlement, a large number of men, with arms in their hands, have determined to resist a threatened ejectment from their houses, and defend their property from what they allege to be an unjust invasion of their rights under the color of law.

It appears that the County of Sonoma embraces a number of rich and beautiful valleys that are very productive and convenient to markets. The county is bordered by navigable waters, and as early as 1819 it was a source of attraction to emigrants who settled there with their families, impressed with the belief that these valleys were the public lands of the United States, and therefore subject to preëmption and settlement. At the time of the first settlement it was difficult to ascertain whether valid grants to lands existed or not. If grants existed, the titles were inchoate and imperfect. Records were loosely kept, and everything relative to land titles was uncertain. While these rich lands were being cultivated by the farmers they excited the cupidity of the speculators, who, it is alleged, used every effort by fabricating titles, and forging signatures to get possession of these lands.

The settlers claim that a forgery has been employed to dispossess them of their property. They claim that they had fenced the lands, erected buildings upon them, and were in actual possession of them. That the final survey has been confined to lands not indicated upon the maps on file in the courts. That they were prevented from finally obtaining relief against the confirmation of the survey by reason of a rule of the District Judge, limiting them to ten days time in which to assert their rights, while they live at a long distance from San Francisco, and allege they were taken by surprise through this action of the Attorney. On the grant of Silanoe de Santa Rosa there are 150 families to whom this decision of the court is disastrous and ruinous. Their attitude is belligerent in consequence, and the settlers are now with arms in their hands defying the State authorities. They declare that they have been tricked by law and robbed of their rights, and will accept the alternative of a conflict rather than give up their possessions. All they ask is a hearing of their case and an opportunity to come into court and have a fair trial, and to secure this hearing, and prevent violence, the Attorney-General of California writes the facts to the Attorney-General of the United States, in the hope that the latter officer will order another hearing.

[illegible]—A railroad accident happened on Saturday morning on the Newark road, in consequence of the locomotive and cars being precipitated into the Hackensack river, involving the loss of four lives and the injury of others. Jacob Woodruff, Patrick Gallagher, Mr. Vincent, and a young man whose name is unknown, were the parties who were drowned.

EASTMAN'S NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE.—On Wednesday, the 21st instant, a new College building was opened at Poughkeepsie for the accommodation of the students belonging to Eastman's National Business College. Pine Hall was filled to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen who came early to secure seats. The students (numbering nearly four hundred) occupied reserved seats in front of the platform. After a stirring air by the band Peter Cooper, esq., of this city, delivered an address on the duties that young men owe to their country. He was followed by George W. Bungay, who read his Rhymed Pictures of Noted Men. It will be seen in an advertisement on another page of this paper, that Prof. Eastman promises to teach his pupils the things they will need to practice when they become men. Poughkeepsie is a beautiful rural city, and seems to be a proper place for the education of our prospective merchants and their assistants.

APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA.—See advertisement of O. G. SAKE, in another column.

[Advertisement.]
FOR THROAT DISEASES
and affections of the Chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

[Advertisement.]
TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
STAMMERING
Cured by Bates's Patent Scientific Appliances, the only known means for the rapid and permanent cure of STAMMERING and STUTTERING, &c. For Pamphlets and Drawings describing the same, address H. C. L. MEARS, No. 277 West 23d-st., New-York. P. O. Box, 5,076.

[Advertisement.]
DIPHTHERIA.
Below is a copy of only one among the many letters that we are receiving, showing the remarkable effects of our TRASK's OINTMENT in this fearful scourge:
MONCLOVA, LUCAS CO., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1862.
D. RANSOM & Co.: The public are dying for the want of TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT. It is the only thing that cures Diphtheria, which is prevailing here extensively. I am out. Please send me a supply as soon as possible.
Yours, truly, V. T. EVANS.

[Advertisement.]
SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Call on or address (inclose 3-cent postage stamp) Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 1 to 8 p. m.

[Advertisement.]
20,000 CHOICE GRAPE VINES to be distributed Free! See advertisement of RURAL AMERICAN.

## SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE.

(Continued from last issue.)

### HIS DRESS—ONE-CASE.

The passengers on board and the good ship Golden Dream, journeyed on, and from Melbourne, some beginning to get a little weary and tired of their long voyage, with only the fourth week of the voyage, but the month was July, the days were short, gloomy, and stormy; and the ship was laden with some monstrous wooden vessels which are to be seen in perfection off Cape Horn. The crew what struggling along within six paces of a fierce northerly gale, were, of course, in a little excitement in the monstrous waterstruck her blows and the ship was laden with big brass bands, and big drums, and big bands two tuns in bulk, and, and a peculiar white plate in the bows, enlarged so that we were surrounded with icebergs. Because frightful the coldness of the gale had settled, and the passengers hurried on deck to look at the first iceberg, which was within half a mile of us. It was a night worth seeing. We beheld no continuous mass of rock-like ice, with a perpendicular wall facing as fully three hundred feet high, against the ship which seemed to be worse dashed incessantly. The color of the iceberg was a brilliant pellucid white, and in the deep furrows and interstices, where the sun was shining, it was cobalt, or on the sunny side of the pinnacles, which allowed to the rays of the setting sun with all the prismatic tints of the rainbow.

"Ho! man!" exclaimed an enthusiastic lady, "what a beautiful sight! what a sight! what a sight!"

"What a curious fellow you are!" said one of the Melbourne gentlemen; "he could only tone in the dark! Why, during the last voyage, he marked a peculiar colour.

"Well, it's a pretty sight," said an old lady, "a very pretty sight! But I wish they'd all sink to the bottom of the sea, and never up again, I'm nervous."

"It would be very convenient, indeed, ma'am," answered the third mate, "it would save our gets trouble, and considerably, for we should have a bright lookout.

"We pretty well always coming. The wind had almost fallen to a calm, and the ship was in the middle of a number of bergs, leaving the ship to left behind. Presently the wind rose, and the ship fell out, flying about the cabin; the destruction of crockery and supplies, and the sudden shock to the interest between upper and lowlines in a state of decay, causing cups, saucers, and bottles. Even the four passengers who clung to what every morning, in a decision bulkhead, or to a moored Sarah Bains, were forced to give up their lives, and, even, though played in a bottle, and with spring fastenings, was found impossible. The electric-bell strong up, and, and, and all, made a somersault in the air, dashed into the ceiling, and, and, and

which it distinctly becomes according to the direction of the Tribune.

Mr. Tilton's speech, publicly received, was full of sound doctrine, and spoke especially to great points.

Mr. Beecher's speech was full of sense, of wisdom and of humor, and deserves attentive consideration.

Mr. Chase's speech was a very able one, and it was all the more impressive because it was so plain.

Mr. Phillips's speech was remarkable, that when a lecturer who is accustomed to speak to people who are prepared to hear him, and to partly agree upon the lecture. This that they agree with him, and to partly agree upon the lecture. This that they agree with him, and to partly agree upon the lecture. This that they agree with

## THE MARKETS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 28.

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Regstd | 93 | 600 Erie Railway.......... | 71 |
| 8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon | 94½ | 500 do.............. | 70½ |
| 5,000 do............. | 94½ | 500 do.............s30 | 70½ |
| 30,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.. | 87½ | 50 do.............s60 | 70 |
| 8,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Regstd | 95 | 250 Pacific Mail St'p Co.. | 169 |
| 8,000 U. S. 6s 1-Yr. Cert. | 95½ | 100 do.............. | 167 |
| 12,000 do.............. | 95 | 100 do...........b10. | 167 |
| 125,000 U. S. Dem. Notes. | 140 | 100 do.............. | 166½ |
| 16,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Notes. | 102 | 50 do.............. | 166 |
| 1,500 do.........Small. | 102 | 400 Erie Railway, pref.... | 104½ |
| 6,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90.. | 62½ | 750 do.............. | 105 |
| 20,000 Missouri State 6s... | 64½ | 350 Hudson River RR.... | 92 |
| 8,000 Mo. 6s, iss to H&St.J | 88 | 400 do............s60 | 91 |
| 2,000 Brooklyn C. W. Ln. | 120 | 100 do............s30 | 91½ |
| 4,000 Erie 4th M. B...... | 118 | 500 Harlem Railroad...... | 32½ |
| 20,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.... | 89 | 600 Harlem R. R. Pref b30 | 68 |
| 8,000 Clevo. & Tol. S. F.. | 113 | 800 do.............. | 66 |
| 20,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.. | 80 | 25 do.............. | 67 |
| 4,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st. | 117½ | 100 Reading Railroad...... | 90 |
| 15,000 do..........2d.. | 104 | 300 Mich. Central R. R... | 94 |
| 8,000 do..........3d.. | 84 | 50 do.............. | 93½ |
| 1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2 M.P. | 94 | 200 do...........b30 | 94 |
| 2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.... | 110 | 300 do.............. | 93½ |
| 4,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d mt | 44 | 100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.R. | 58 |
| 25 Cumberland Coal Pr.. | 20 | 950 do.............. | 57½ |
| 100 do.............. | 20½ | 100 do.............. | 57½ |
| 1,000 Mich. So. S'g Fd.. | 113 | 100 do...........s30 | 57½ |
| 8,000 Mich. So. 2d Mge.. | 102 | 900 do.............. | 58 |
| 15 Impor. & Traders Bk. | 96 | 100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. stk. | 104½ |
| 15,000 American Gold... | 153½ | 250 do.............. | 104½ |
| 300,000 do.............. | 153½ | 100 Panama Railroad...... | 186 |
| 20,000 do..........b15. | 154 | 400 Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip.... | 92 |
| 20,000 do..........b30 | 154 | 200 do...........b30 | 92½ |
| 30,000 do.............. | 153½ | 820 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.... | 70 |
| 117,000 do.............. | 153 | 1200 do.............. | 69 |
| 1,400 do.............. | 152½ | 200 do...........s30 | 68½ |
| 200 Canton Co........... | 28 | 100 Gal. & Chic. RR...... | 91 |
| 100 do.............. | 27 | 1600 Clevo. & Tol. RR.... | 69 |
| 100 do.............. | 26½ | 300 do.............. | 68½ |
| 100 do...........s10 | 26½ | 100 do.............. | 68½ |
| 60 Nic. Transit Co...... | 7 | 100 Chic. & Rock I. RR.... | 90 |
| 200 do.............. | 6 | 200 do.............. | 89½ |
| 25 Quicksilver Min. Co. | 24 | 200 do.............. | 89 |
| 50 do.............. | 24½ | 300 do.............. | 89½ |
| 200 New-York Cen. RR.. | 119½ | 100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. R. | 66 |
| 100 do..........s10. | 119½ | 10 Alt. & Terre H. Pref'd.. | 67 |
| 50 do.............. | 119½ | 100 Chic., Burl'n & Q. RR.. | 102 |
| 100 do.............. | 119½ | | |

### Money Market

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The downward tendency of the Stock Market continued to-day with an occasional rally. The decline is mainly in second class stocks, which are most difficult to carry in a tightening money market. Every fall of 5 ₱ cent uses up the margins of weak holders and precipitates large amounts of stock upon the market at a time when it has the smallest amount of absorbing power. The present decline commenced as the natural result of the previous rapid advance, added to the appearances of a disturbance in the money market to follow the passage of the Finance bill, and the fact that the commission houses were full of stock for their customers, and in many cases refused to buy any more. The reaction having commenced, must run until the stocks in weak hands have been changed to strong ones, and until parties selling to realize shall have exhausted their lines. The downward feeling of to-day was increased by the apprehensions that one or two large blocks of Erie might at any time be spilled out, and that stock has to-day exercised a controlling influence in the market. It sold down to 70 at the morning Board but afterward rallied to 73, but was again lower, and late in the day sold as low as 69, closing at 69½ bid. The Preferred showed but little change. The report which will be made shortly will show even more favorable results than have been reported—so we hear on semi-official authority. Michigan Southern Common was among the weakest stocks selling down to 55½. The Guaranteed was steady at about 104. At the Second Board the market was again heavy and cash stock came out freely upon an unwilling market. At the four o'clock call there was a stronger feeling at the opening but toward the close of the session still lower quotations were made for the more fancy descriptions, and the market closed without any appearance of rally. A sale of 2,000 shares Pennsylvania Coal was made at 129, s60. The market for Governments has been fairly steady and in railroad bonds the changes have not been important. The last quotations are: United States 6s, 1881, Registered, [illegible]; United States 6s, 1881, Coupon, 94½@94½; United States Treasury Notes, 7 3.10, 101¾@102; United States 1-year Certificates, 6s, 95@95; Demand Notes (old issue), 147½@147½; Tennessee State 6s, 62@62½; Missouri State 6s, 64@64½; American Gold, 152½@153; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 166½@167; New-York Central Railroad, 119@119½; Erie Railway, 69½@69½; Erie Railway Preferred, 104½@104½; Hudson River Railroad, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

### Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

[illegible]

### NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

[illegible]

### THE SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

### N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

[illegible]

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STATE AND NATIONAL
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
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Sketch of City of Poughkeepsie,
&c., &c., &c.

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## Insurance Companies.

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Assets January, 1863...............$310,249 04.
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T. O. ENDERS, Secretary.
E. A. BULKELEY, President.
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